The New-York Times

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY.

Austrian Account of the Battle of Solferino.

Sardinian, French and English Accounts.

Important Debate in the British Parliament.

England Turns her Back on Austria.

THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Etna, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, July 2, arrived here yesterday morning.

From imperfect files received by his arrival, we derive some details of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Battle of Solferino—A Comparison of Several Descriptions—Austrian, Sardinian, French and English Statements.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The official journal at Vienna, of June 26, publishes the following official dispatch from the seat of war:

VIENNA, Saturday, June 25.

On the 23d inst. the Imperial Royal army crossed at four places to the right bank of the Mincio. The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th inst. to Guidizzolo and Castel-Goffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial Royal army continued its advance towards the Chiese, the enemy—who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force—pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, on the morning of the 24th instant.

The right wing, which was formed by the second army, under the general of cavalry, Count Schlick, maintained possession of the place which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army, (the left wing,) under the general of artillery Count Wimpffen, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiese. Towards 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hand fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the fifth *corps de armée*. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the first and seventh *corps de armée*, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy.

While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the eighth *corps d'armée*, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial Royal army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The third and ninth corps, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It became late in the evening, during a very violent storm Yesterday evening Pozzolengo, Monzambano, Volta and Goito, were still occupied by our troops.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the following account, written on the evening of the day on which the battle was fought:

"During the night from the 19th to the 20th inst., the Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio.

On the 24th the Emperor ordered the army of the King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to invest Peschiera, while the French army occupied Solferino and Cavriana.

The King ordered the first and fifth divisions to dispatch detachments to the places mentioned, and the third division also to send a detachment towards Peschiera.

The Austrians during the night from the 23d to the 24th advanced towards the right bank of the Mincio.

Reports of deserters were unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties at Solferino, and the Piedmontese reconnoissances also encountered great forces of the enemy. While Baraguay d'Hilliers performed prodigies of valor at Solferino the masses of the enemy continued to arrive.

At Castiglione the Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Gen. Niel and MacMahon in the plain, and ordered Canrobert to rejoin with the Imperial Guard the reserve on the heights.

The King had been requested to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to convey succors to the French. Gen. Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnaissance of the third and fifth division was in danger of being cut off at Desenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled Fanti and ordered the brigade of Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, Baraguay d'Hilliers won Solferino, and marched against Cavriana.

The King having been informed that, notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions, with the brigade of Aosta, the first division under Gen. della Marmora, and the brigade of Piedmont.

In spite of a violent tempest, General della Marmora directed his course by Pozzolengo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The Fourth Regiment, moving to the left, repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery.

In spite of General Durando's delay, occasioned by the tempest and by the ignorance of the guides, the third and fifth divisions, and the brigades of Aosta dislodged the enemy from his formidable positions, and a brilliant victory ended a contest of fifteen hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admirable.

There follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontese, according to which 1,000 were killed, and about the same number wounded. The heights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goito, thus beaten along their whole line. According to positive information, it results that 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantages of position.]

THE FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The semi-official *Patrie*, of June 29, publishes the following details:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26.

A private dispatch brings fresh and important details of the battle of Solferino. The Emperor having arrived at Castiglione at 7 A. M. on the 24th, proceeded to a hill which commands the town, and which forms an excellent point of observation. His Majesty immediately discovered that the enemy was engaging a general action. In fact, considerable masses of Austrians occupied on all the heights formidable positions, and the battle was raging over an extent of five leagues—from the Lake of Guarda to Guidizzolo. The Emperor immediately mounted and proceeded to Solferino with all his staff, where the fighting was going on with the greatest fierceness.

It was this point that was most strenuously contested at the time of the first battle won by Archduke Charles Louis in 1796. Thrice was this important position taken and retaken; it was at last taken by the point of the bayonet, under the eyes of the Emperor, by the division of General Forey. The Piedmontese, who formed the left wing, behaved admirably. The Austrians, who had sent their best troops forward, began to give way about 2 o'clock. The battle had commenced between 3 and 4 in the morning. The Austrians had displayed great energy; their positions were skillfully selected. The Emperor Francis Joseph commanded in person, and his presence still further inflamed the ardor of his troops. Driven out of Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts against our right wing, where the cavalry had occasion to charge with irresistible *élan*; our infantry and artillery were admirable as usual.

The Emperor's courage amounted to the verge of rashness. Electrifying the soldiers by the coolness he always displays, engaged in the thick of the contest, and merely walking his horse when he shifted his position, in the midst of a shower of balls and bullets. Every one shuddered on beholding the Emperor thus exposing himself, and the soldiers, full of admiration for this boldness, nevertheless regretted it aloud. His Majesty is established since yesterday in the house which the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The losses of the enemy must have been immense. Particulars are yet wanting of our own losses, which, though greatly inferior to those of the Austrians, are yet heavy. Gen. Auvan is the only one of our Generals seriously wounded. The Emperor named him Lieutenant-General on the field of battle. *It is said that the Austrians are completely demoralized.*

The French *Moniteur* has received from Cavriana, under date the 25th June, the following details of the battle of Solferino:

"Yesterday was marked by one of those battles which, if they do not terminate the war, permit at least an anticipation of its scantlings. The Emperor of Austria commanded in person; and he can now see what a nation he has made his enemy.

The Austrians, in retiring previously before us, projected a return to assume the offensive. The apparently decided retreat behind the Mincio was done with the view of inspiring us with a false confidence, and by leaving us a vast field for the rapidity of our movements to expose our columns, separated from each other by the order of march, to a sudden attack, which would weaken them by isolating them. But happily the Emperor did not forget that exalted prudence which governs even his courage; the further the Allies advanced, the more our columns strengthened each other by closing their ranks.

In the night of the 23d-24th we learned that the Austrians had repassed the Mincio and were approaching to attack us. A battle was imminent. The whole army of the enemy having retraced its steps prepared to dispute our passage. Solferino, San Cassiano, Cavriana, formidable positions, were occupied by the Austrians, who, supported by a numerous artillery, crowned the heights as far as Volta. On the left, in the plain below Volta, Guidizzolo and Medole, numerous columns advanced with artillery to attack and turn our right. The enemy had besides between Solferino and Peschiera considerable forces, which were to be opposed to the army of the King of Piedmont, marching from Desenzano to Pozzolengo. The armies occupied these positions when, at five in the morning, the first corps (Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers') began the engagement before Solferino. The heights and the village were carried and occupied by our troops, after a sanguinary combat. During this time the Second Corps (Marshal de MacMahon) which was on the right of the first, in the plain, extended itself to the right to join with the column of Gen. Niel, which was marching upon Medole.

The Emperor had taken the command of the whole army. His Majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the Guard to advance, and place themselves between the first and second corps, and to carry San Cassiano. Then, in order to reinforce the right of Marshal MacMahon (second corps,) a little exposed, in consequence of the distance of the troops of General Niel, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of the cavalry of the first and third corps to fill up the void between the second and fourth corps.

Marshal Canrobert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians expected on the side of Mantua.

During the whole day they fought in advancing slowly, but advancing always in good order, the corps joining up towards each other. The first corps, after taking possession of Solferino, seized all the positions, the one after the other, in the Pozzolengo-height, alone stopping their career. The Guard seized San Cassiano and Cavriana without losing time. This last village was carried with great spirit under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery.

As to the fourth corps (Gen. Niel,) it advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a time, about four in the afternoon, when to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the fourth and the second corps. A fierce struggle occurred; the infantry and artillery took part, and the cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle; the Austrians began their retreat along the whole line. This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted more than an hour; the thunder, the hail, the wind—in fine, a hurricane, produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle.

When the weather improved the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived when their columns had attained some distance. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriana, in the very place where afterwards the Emperor Napoleon established his head-quarters, quitted the field of battle at 4 o'clock, and retired towards Guito. From the heights of Cavriana could be seen the great column of dust which marked the progress of his escort.

The Emperor Napoleon was in some degree superior to himself, he was seen everywhere, always directing the battle. Every one around trembled at the dangers which unceasingly threatened him; he alone seemed to be ignorant of them. The protection with which God shielded him was extended to his staff. Several horses of the staff and the escort were killed or wounded."

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

TURIN, Monday, June 27, 1859.

I have received various accounts of the late battle from men who took part in that fight of giants. It is creditable to both armies, but, though the number of men engaged on either side was much larger than at Magenta, it was even less decisive as a battle. The Austrians seem to have withdrawn in perfect order, and the French and Piedmontese, though they slept on the field of battle, were too exhausted to pursue the retreating army, which might have turned to bay, and recommenced the fight. The scene of battle was a range of hillocks, divided from each other by patches of level ground. The object of the Austrians in crossing the Mincio, and offering battle in the positions which they had abandoned a few days ago, will doubtless appear incomprehensible to unprofessional readers.

But it was a bold and skillful manœuvre, which, had it been more skillfully executed, would have proved disastrous for the French and Piedmontese army. After the Austrians had for a second time *abandoned Lonato and Castiglione*, the Piedmontese army was ordered to move to the north, and invest Peschiera. The French army, on the other hand, made straight for the part of the Mincio which is equidistant from Peschiera and Mantua—that is to say, towards Volta and Goito. The onward movement had already commenced, when, in the night of the 23d, the Austrian army crossed the Mincio, in forty different parts, by means of pontoon and other bridges, with a view to get between the Sardinian and French forces, and to try to deal with them separately.

So little did the French expect a battle that on the previous night a message from the King of Piedmont, asking for supports in case he should be attacked, which he considered very likely, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack of the Austrians was not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted to the best of his power, and sent off aid-de-camp after aid-de-camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage that the corps of Gen. Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground; heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight.

The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand, and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hailstorm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge. Meanwhile at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General Canrobert's corps were also heavily punished, and had there been a skillful General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their force against the weak points of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect. The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Niel, MacMahon, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of infantry of the line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them.

Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French stoutly held it, and, after some fierce encounters, the bugles began to sound the general retreat, and the Austrians slowly fell back. One of the most remarkable episodes was a dreadful rain and thunder storm, which is mentioned by an officer on the extreme right as having burst over the field when the fight was at its thickest, and under cover of the darkness and rain the Austrians made a last splendid burst, and then gradually fell back. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, or at least to get to Volta, and so turn the flank, which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly sent to the right about. Two whole days were consumed in seeking for the wounded, and the dead were interred pell mell in large trenches, dug at the spot where they fell. I am told on good authority that 20,000 corpses have been buried, and that many are yet lying in the ditches and corn fields. Wounded men are in the habit of creeping out of the way, fearing lest friend or foe should charge over them, and many of them are only discovered days after dead, not from their wounds so much as from exhaustion.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24—Evening.

I had just posted my yesterday's letter when an officer of the general staff told me of intelligence having arrived from Peschiera that the Austrians intended to attack our lines on the following morning. * * *

Since arrived at the Roccolo Bacchi we could distinctly see the smoke of field guns and muskets—in a word, all the operations of the army. The French body which was first thus engaged was the *corps d'armée* of Gen. Niel, which since the preceding evening was marching on in the direction of Medole. The advanced guard of Gen. Niel had met three divisions of Urban's corps, at a farm house called the Casa di Mezzaleles, and was obliged to make its way amidst a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery.

As soon as Marshal Canrobert was aware of the enemy's attack, he ordered his troops to throw aside their knapsacks, and with all possible speed hastened to the scene of action. After an hour's fight the action became general all over the plain, and the arrival of the Emperor soon converted it into a regular pitched battle. Marshal McMahon was soon engaged on the left, and the distant report of the artillery, which was carried by the wind blowing from the Lago di Garda, apprized us that the Piedmontese army was equally engaged somewhere near Rivoltella and Peschiera. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the Piedmontese, proceeding from Rivoltella, succeeded in making their junction with the French army. The French centre had been compelled by the events of the day to concentrate the mass of its forces towards the hilly village of Solferino, where the Austrians were disputing the ground with an energy unprecedented in the present war.

The battle became then a tremendous one. The Piedmontese, led by the King, really performed wonders. The First and Second Regiments of the Guards emulated the Zouaves to such a degree that a French officer told me it was impossible to imagine anything more grand and heroic. Gens. Durando's and Fanti's Divisions took position after position at the point of the bayonet, till they succeeded in routing the enemy, which was obliged to fall back on Cavriana and Volta. This back movement was soon stopped by the enemy's reserve coming from Guidizzolo, Cerlungo, and Goito, so that the conflict was renewed, and lasted till night. Of course it is impossible for me to send you a correct account of this great and bloody struggle, in which the Austrians mustered not less than 240,000 men. The Allies had as many as that, though not until nearly the close of the day.

The losses on both sides have been tremendous. The Sindaco of Castiglione, a Doctor *Foxi*, told me half an hour ago that he thought the two armies had not less than 40,000 *hors du combat*. Field pieces, prisoners, flags, I hear, have also fallen into our hands, and I saw myself batches of prisoners sent to Castiglione and Brescia. At about 5 o'clock in the evening the smoke which had enveloped for more than ten hours the hills which stretch away from Castiglione as far as Volta, was gradually dispersing, so it was clear that the great struggle was drawing to a close.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.

A great battle has been fought, and a great victory has been won; but another battle may be fought again to-morrow, and another victory still more complete may be gained. But at present all I have to tell you is of what took place to-day.

Marshal McMahon's corps left Castiglione this morning at 4 A. M., without expecting to be attacked, but before it had marched more than three miles on the Mantua road it was fired upon by the Austrian's advance on the left of the high road. The corps kept up a waiting fight until it was supported by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who brought the first corps from between Lonato and Castiglione to its assistance. The fight began on the road, and then diverged to the left, and the village of Solferino was attacked by the French.

At this time Gen. Niel, with the Fourth Corps, at some distance, waited for the approach of Marshal Canrobert, who had got very far on the right towards Mantua, but leaving a very great distance between them. The Cavalry of the Guard then came up and had to hold a distance of nearly two miles between Marshal McMahon and Gen. Niel, covering the Marshal's corps, but itself without artillery. The division consisted of the regiments of Cuirassiers of the Guard forming the First Brigade, the Lancers of the Guard and Dragoons *de l'Impératrice* the Second Brigade, and the Chasseurs and Guides formed the Light Brigade, which, commanded by Gen. Camargolles, made a brilliant charge, directed in person by General Maurice, who commanded the whole. The *Chasseurs de France* also made a great charge, commanded by Gen. Goudin de Villers. This part of the battle took place on the plain immediately in front of Castiglione, the field of battle beginning at about seven miles in advance of the town.

In the meantime the battle raged on the heights between the Austrians—whose line extended nearly, if not quite, from Peschiera along the range of hills down into the plain—and the Turcos, Voltiguers of the Guard, Grenadiers, and Artillery of the Guard. The Turcos suffered immensely, as they distinguished themselves by their usual impetuosity; they lost their Colonel, mortally wounded, and many of their officers. The Artillery of the Guard there lost a very great part of their officers, as they engaged at half-rifleshot, and the Tyrolese sharp-shooters, who are exceedingly good, picked the officers off at their guns. For this reason their loss has been very severe.

The whole cavalry and artillery of the Guard had not even had their coffee when they went into action. So little was a general affair expected that the officers of the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs were looking for quarters for the day, when the Staff officer rode into Castiglione, and ordered them forward at once.

Gen. Mauricb had been remaining with his division of cavalry as a reserve at Castenedolo, not expecting to be called so soon, nor did Marshal McMahon's officers when they marched at 3 o'clock in the morning; but at 4 firing began to be heard at slow intervals, which continued for some time, and at 5½ the Guard arrived at Castiglione and was immediately pushed on, as I have before mentioned. Being on foot I had no chance of reaching a good place near the field of battle in time to be able to distinguish the different manœuvres; I therefore mounted the steeple of the church, from which I saw the fighting going on slowly in the plain.

A cloud of dust, which grew thicker as it approached, at last showed a column of Austrian cavalry and artillery coming from Volta; but Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' corps made a detour from within three miles of Lonato, which is easily seen from Castiglione, where he was encamped, and attacked the Austrians on the heights, the artillery of the Guard coming up into the line at full gallop.

Gen. Mauricb's division was marching slowly from Montechiaro, when a Colonel of the staff brought them up in a hurry to fill up the gap before mentioned. Marshal McMahon's corps then made a movement to the left, and supported Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and the first corps.

Gen. Dwaux's brigade of the first and third regiments of *Chasseurs d'Afrique* made a charge into a dense wood, and first missed the square they were to attack, but made a second most successful and brilliant charge. They are allowed to have distinguished themselves most highly.

I could not learn in the hurry and confusion after the battle what had become of Gen. Canrobert's division, but I heard it said he was away on the right to support and act with the fifth corps under Prince Napoleon, who is reported to have gained a great success over the corps of Austrians opposed to him, and to have crossed the Po, but I cannot state at what point.

The Emperor is constantly under fire. At one time he remained with a battery of artillery of the Guard, whose firing had been successful, and said to the officer in command, "*Capitaine, que vous êtes content.*" "*Très content, Sire,*" replied the officer, "*J'espere que vous êtes aussi content de la journée que j'en suis de ma part.*" A Cent Guard behind the Emperor had his epaulette carried away by a ball.

The Emperor is passing the night at Solferino, a village in advance, and all the cavalry bivouac on the field of battle.

The firing of the Austrian artillery slackened perceptibly about 6 o'clock, and I could see that along the line, which must have extended some miles from its extreme points, the Austrians were falling back; but they fought well and with great resolution. The Sardinians are pushing on from Lonata, and are trying to get up to Peschiera in time to cut off the Austrians before they cross the Mincio, near that fortress, as they originally intended. At present it is not known how the thing will end. The battle was continued till dark; the last shots were fired about 9 o'clock.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock the most violent whirlwind I ever saw brought such clouds of dust along the road and across the fields, that nothing was to be seen a yard or two in front. It was soon followed by a deluge of rain, most violent and most incessant, for more than an hour, aggravating frightfully the sufferings of the wounded on the field. I walked for two or three miles along the road to Mantua, and met about four hundred Austrian prisoners coming in. The greater part of them were Italians, who cried, "Vive le *Français!*" as they marched along. There were some Hungarians, who seemed to feel acutely their position. The people of Castiglione have behaved most disgracefully. Most of the houses were shut up, and the inhabitants said they had nothing when asked for refreshments and wine.

The French behaved with the greatest moderation, and took every refusal as if it were a fact that there was such a general want of the necessaries of life; but it is a disgrace to the place that many wounded and tired soldiers, who had gone into the action in the morning, having eaten nothing, should be refused at night even a loaf of bread, as was very often the case. The French artillery at long range beat the Austrians and soon silenced their pieces, but when they came nearer the Tyrolese picked off the officers, who were easily distinguished. One regiment, I think the Seventy-fourth of the line, has been cut all to pieces. There were many superior officers killed and wounded.

The beginning and foundation of the Austrian movement to-day has been an attempt to cut off Marshal McMahon's corps, they having detected the gap left between it and the next to it. I am told the Austrians fought better and displayed more judgment in their operations than they have ever shown before since the campaign has opened. They retreated slowly, and kept up the firing until quite dark; but unless they were intercepted by the Sardinians, there was nothing like a rout. They fought, thinking it probable they would lose the day; but in their style of operations such a contingency can be allowed for. Everything in the Austrian plan of campaign is calculated and prearranged, from the first movement of all, and their army is such a perfect machine that they can with confidence make their dispositions accordingly; but what they want is *élan* (dash)—just what the French soldier has—but the want of which at the same time, renders them more patient under defeat, and less sensible to its effects, except so far as their numbers diminish in consequence.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., says: "No approximate estimate of killed, wounded and missing has yet been forwarded to this city, but it is known in high military circles that the battle fought on the Mincio on Friday last was exceedingly bloody. As was yesterday stated, it lasted full twelve hours. After such a signal defeat, the Austrians will, as a matter of course, immediately retire to the left Bank of the Mincio. Lieutenant-General Veigl, the commander of the eleventh corps *d'armée*, yesterday telegraphed to this city that Prince Charles Wittgenstein, the colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the Line, was among the killed, but the military authorities at Villafranca are unable either to refute or confirm the news. The officer in question is the nephew and son-in-law of Marshal Wittgenstein. No official news has been received from the seat of war since yesterday morning. The loss of the Austrian army in killed, wounded and missing is here estimated at 30,000 men."

A Turin dispatch says that the Sardinian losses at Solferino were very heavy, and mentions among the killed Generals Mollard, Passalin and Arnaldi; Colonels Ravenna and Parisi, and Capt. Pallavicini, of the *bersaglieri*. Gen. Fanti's Division greatly distinguished itself.

A Paris letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says: "The Emperor of the French had one of his epaulettes carried away by a shot.

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment of either cavalry or infantry was allowed to take part in the failure on the Mincio, the Italian regiments having been already removed out of temptation, and sent to the Tyrol."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing June 28, evening, says:

"The official reports of the battle will probably appear to-morrow. In the meantime, it seems that this time it is to Gen. Niel the Emperor is indebted for the success of the day. Niel, with 35,000 men and two divisions of horse, in all about 50,000, was engaged from four in the morning till four in the afternoon, when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre, while the battle was still raging on both wings. The first Zouaves are said to have been much cut up; and the first Chasseurs d'Afrique terribly treated. Gens. Ladmirault, Douai, and Dieu are wounded; and it is rumored, though I hope without foundation, that Gen. Auvan, whose arm was carried away by a cannon shot, is dead.

Gen. Auvan was a most distinguished artillery officer. Col. Jourdan, of the engineers, is also reported killed. I have a few lines from Piedmont, written hastily on the 26th. It was, they say, believed that the Austrians were in immense force, though not all engaged. The Piedmontese were at one moment enveloped; but they recovered, repulsed the enemy, and kept the position with remarkable courage. The Piedmontese have had three Generals wounded, and one killed. Four thousand beds were demanded at Milan for the use of the wounded. After twelve hours' fighting the Austrians brought up the reserve of 60,000, and the Allies theirs of 50,000. It was a most critical moment—three hours of general fighting leading to the advantage of the Allies. This victory cannot be grudged; it was well earned, and is complete."

Prince Charles Wittgenstein is reported killed in the battle.

It is reported that nearly every officer and man of the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors du combat*.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss on the day of the battle of Solferino amounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 men, divided as follows: Niel's Corps, 6,000 to 7,000; Baraguay d'Hilliers's, nearly 5,000; MacMahon's, 2,340; Canrobert's, 1,500; and there are besides the casualties in the artillery and special corps. The French people are dissatisfied with the meagreness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETINS.

TURIN, Thursday, June 30.

Official Bulletin.—The Sardinian head-quarters are at Volta. The passage of the Mincio by our troops continues. The Emperor has visited the left bank of the river. The position of Valleggio has been occupied by the French. His Majesty has also had bridges thrown across the Mincio, to replace those destroyed by the Austrians in their retreat.

BERNE, Thursday, June 30.

Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that Garibaldi had received orders to occupy the Upper Valtelline. Garibaldi is expected at Tirano with 3,000 men, where 500 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived. Skirmishes have already taken place near Bormio between the French corps of the Valtelline and the Austrians, who are guarding the Stelvio Pass.

TURIN, Friday, July 1.

Official Bulletin.—The Sardinian army has invested Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

(Official dispatch.)—The Emperor leaves this morning to establish his head-quarters at Valleggio. His Majesty is in perfect health. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent. Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive at Valleggio in the course of the day.

OTHER FACTS OF THE WAR.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Vallegio of Count Gyulai in these terms:

"Count Gyulai is still here, much dispirited, and asking for a court-martial, but this the Emperor has refused, offering to the mortified pride of the unsuccessful general the honorable post of Ban of Croatia, vacant by the death of Jellachich. Count Gyulai's father was himself Ban at Agram, but the vanquished leader of Magenta refuses the honors tendered to him, and seems, like Olivarez in *Gil Blas*, to desire the retirement of a country life. Count Gyulai, before this war, is not known to have been under fire. During the disturbances of 1848-9 he commanded at Trieste, and the fact that that city did not join in the general outbreak was considered a proof of his tact or ability. He was for a short time Minister of War, and afterwards commanded at Milan under Radetzky. He was known throughout Italy for his great severity, not only as regards the Italians, but as regards the troops under his command. The death of Radetzky placed him in the position of commander-in-chief, in which he was maintained, very much to the damage of the true interests of the army."

The Austrians occupy the Stelvio Pass, on the side of the Tyrol, numbering thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carbineers. They occupy the positions between Glurns and Trafoi. A battery has been placed in a position commanding the road to the Stelvio Pass. Barricades have also been erected, and there is a great fear of a descent of General Garibaldi.

The last news from the seat of war has been confirmed. Forty Austrian physicians have arrived at Logano, having been dismissed from the hospitals at Milan. They will be sent back to their country.

The people of Milan have made a threatening demonstration against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with the Austrians.

SWITZERLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

BERNE, Thursday, June 30.

The Federal Council has decided, in concert with the belligerent Powers, that any *corps d'armée*, or soldiers seeking shelter on the Swiss territory, shall be sent back to their country, the Governments engaging themselves not to employ them again in the present war. Arms and ammunition are to be given up after the end of the war, and the costs of their keeping to be repaid to the Swiss Government.

In consequence of this convention the garrison of Laveno and the soldiers of Garibaldi's *corps d'armée* will be sent back.

The steamers usually running on the Lake Maggiore will be restored to commercial service, under the condition that they are to serve no more for war purposes.

BERNE, Friday, July 1.

The Federal Council has made animadversions to the Sardinian Government on the subject of the ill-treatment suffered by the Swiss at Milan. The Federal Council has also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to enlighten public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and the King of Naples.

SHABBY CONDUCT OF SOME OF THE ITALIANS.

The *Times* correspondent with Prince Napoleon's army, writing from Pontremoli, on the 23d June, after referring to disasters from floods, gives the following specimen of Italian liberality to Italian liberators:

"We have other enemies of a far different nature to contend with, and against these the French troops begin justly to entertain rather savage feelings. The people here are most unmercifully plundering them. The Fifth Corps carries all its provisions for man and beast along with it, so that for hardly any of the necessaries of life are we indebted to our churlish hosts. In fact there are 10,000 objects of luxury the commissariat does not supply, and for these application is made to inn and shop-keepers or to private persons indiscriminately. Well, all dealers, with scarcely any exception, have three advantages over the poor defenceless soldier, and use all of them most unmercifully. In the first place, they hold in their hand the coveted article, at a crisis in which the improvidence of the people has made the supply altogether inadequate to the demand, and raised commonplace things, such as fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., to almost fabulous prices. In the second place, the dealer does not, or chooses not, to understand his customer, and can afford to laugh in his sleeve at all the big oaths, reproaches, and threats that are hurled at his head.

In the third place, even when a price has been fixed to the article, and the bargain is struck, the poor Frenchman puts forth an honest, bright-faced, intelligible twenty-franc piece, and the wily dealer gives change in such a Babel of Tuscan, Lucchese, Modenese, Maltese, Geonese, and Parmesan lire, pauls, sous, centimes, cranie, farthings, &c., all worn-out coins, sweated into undistinguishable atoms, dirty tin and copper, and a variety of mixtures of those metals, so that not only a stranger, but even a native, cannot reckon the small coin for twenty francs without breaking down several times in the intricate calculation. Here we are, for instance, in the Duchy of Parma, where, as early as in 1814, the decimal French coinage was declared to be the currency of the State. With all that, however, there is in the Duchy a genuine lira or franc, and an abusive lira; there is the old Parmesan lira—worth four sous—and besides, every variety of Italian, no less than German and other coin; Austrian swanzigers, Milanese crowns and half-crowns, Bavarian piastres, and all the rubbish of every one of the adjoining duchies.

Armed with all these offensive weapons, the dealer holds the soldier completely at his discretion, and it is but to little purpose that the better and more disinterested classes step in between vendor and purchaser, and exercising to see justice done, and to prevent misunderstanding, which would often lead to open collision. Intervention is carried to such extent, indeed, that sometimes the hostess or chasseur, unwilling to put up with palpable imposition, will snatch up the coveted article, either giving the first coin that comes to hand in return, or even refusing payment of any kind.

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA—SWISS MERCENARIES.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 29.

The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German filibusters, called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers, who would have deterred Antonelli from that sanguinary experiment.

A letter in *Le Nord* to-day from Florence, (June 23,) gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (now General!) Schmidt urges in excuse is, that the women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two captains and ninety men, shot outside the town. The walls are of immense circuit, as, before the city was usurped by Paul III., it counted 80,000 inhabitants, and even still has near 20,000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these "Swiss" and were robbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the *Gazette de Cologne*. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the church authorities, and urge that to clear Italy of Austrians requires a supplemental clearance of this scourge of irresponsible soldiers, and native-hating bandits.

The Swiss General-Consul at Turin has addressed a letter to the *Opinione* of that city, declaring that "if the Swiss regiments at Naples which have been forbidden to retain on their flags the emblems of the Federal cantons continue to style themselves Swiss, the title is a usurpation, as they are really nothing but foreign regiments, and that the same may be said of those which still exist in the Pontifical States.

In reality those regiments are an agglomeration of soldiers of different countries, for which Switzerland is in nowise responsible, and she deplores that they should be improperly called Swiss regiments. The Confederation cannot prevent Swiss citizens, the sons of a free country, from enlisting in a foreign service, but it energetically repudiates all responsibility for acts which are purely individual.

The *Giornale di Roma*, in an official article, declares that the behavior of of the Papal troops sent to put down the insurrections, has been everywhere exemplary.

THE FRENCH FIELD TELEGRAPH.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Globe.

A war correspondent, dating from Brescia on the 24th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired, concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions were accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying aides-de-camp. From each corps, once in a position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his rapid course a light wire, which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock-work, "from dawn to dewy eve," on that decisive day. This arrangement had been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta percha-covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and dispatch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable gas vanishes beats portable gas. It was already known to both armies that a special telegraphic corps operated in the rear of the Allies, and laid wires as fast as an advance was made. M. Lain is the Chief Engineer, and the first Frenchman who entered Novara, while the Austrians were scarce yet out of it, was M. Germain, of that staff, who set up his box and telegraphed the details of the retreating corps at the moment they were outside the gates. Lonato, Montechiaro, and Castiglione, were in instant communication with Brescia and Milan when evacuated by the foe on the 23d.

BALLOON EXPERIMENTS ON THE AUSTRIAN POSITION.

In order to improve all these advantages, an expedient was adopted which is not new indeed, but which appears now under quite different circumstances. The brothers Godard, of aeronautic repute, who came out some time ago, provided with their best apparatus, made yesterday, in the afternoon, their first experiment at Castelnedolo. One of them made an ascent in a small balloon to explore the position of the enemy beyond, the Chiese. Having firs mounted on the campanile to take the bearings, and make himself somewhat acquainted with the country, he entered his little skiff and went up in the air with a regularity which, according to those who saw the ascent, showed he was master of his eccentric conveyance. He rose to a height of from 500 to 700 yards, stopped for a minute or so, and then descended again with as much regularity as he had shown in ascending. As you remember, under Napoleon I., attempts were made to require information of the enemy's position by these means, but in the then state of aeronautic experience not much could be made of these efforts. Now aeronauts pretend to have succeeded in regulating the movements of their balloons with tolerable accuracy, and certainly the many successful ascents seem proof of a certain proficiency. There will be plenty of opportunities to put this to the test, and if the result should be satisfactory it will become a formidable weapon in the hands of him who knows how to use it best. The greatest difficulty in warfare is that you know the movements of your adversary only imperfectly, or not at all, for each army is surrounded by outposts which hide all that is going on behind, and many a general who is blamed as an imbecile would be judged quite differently if it was known on what information of the enemy's movements he had based his plans. Of course, a military genius, who knows his adversary well, can even on imperfect information more or less divine his movements, but in nine cases out of ten the ordinary run of generals make their greatest blunders from want of information. What, for instance, would not the Austrian general at Mortara have given had he been able to peep over the Po and see those endless battalions and squadrons hurry off thence to the

ARMY NEWS.

Movements of United States Troops on the Pacific Coast—Expeditions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 19, 1859.

In these "piping times of peace" there is not much army news of importance to record. The principal thing to be done is to mention the changes which are going on among the officers, as they all have friends at the East who will be pleased to hear of their

Two expeditions have recently left Vancouver, one of which—a race not yet extinct, but rapidly dwindling away to new men who are bullding up their own fortunes and the fortunes of these Islands and to the route south, suggested its consequence to the loss of Fraser of Wares. Capt. Johnson has gone to England, and it is supposed will bring out one of the latter's brothers to succeed him. Over two thousand miles of travel, through a country but little known, and the greater part of which is a terra incognita to the whites, with the exception of the Hudson Bay Company's officers, who have stations at long intervals, and the Indians, who are numerous, but not warlike, was performed by the party, which was under the command of Capt. Pickett, of the 9th Infantry, and Lieut. Grant, of the Engineers, and was escorted by a company of the 9th Infantry, under the command of Capt. Hunt. The object of the expedition was to survey the country between the Fraser River and the Pend d'Oreille Lake, and to select a military position on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille River, and to establish a military road from the Columbia River to the Pend d'Oreille Lake. The party left Fort Vancouver on the 1st of May, and returned on the 1st of June, having performed the service required of them. The country passed over is described as being very mountainous, and in many places very difficult of passage, but the scenery is said to be magnificent. The Pend d'Oreille Lake is described as being a beautiful sheet of water, about 30 miles long and 10 wide, and the Pend d'Oreille River as being navigable for steamers of light draught for a distance of 100 miles from the lake. The Indians in the country are said to be friendly, and the party met with no difficulty from them. The country is described as being rich in timber, coal, and iron, and the climate as being very mild. The party was provided with pack animals, and had no difficulty in procuring forage for them. The expedition left Fort Vancouver with 60 animals, and returned with 58, two having been lost on the way. The other expedition left Fort Vancouver on the 1st of June, and is now on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Okanagan River, where it will remain for the present. It is composed of Company F, 4th Infantry, Capt. Keyes commanding, and Company H, 9th Infantry, Lieut. Gaston commanding, and is under the command of Capt. H. D. Wallen, (Third Infantry,) who are to explore the country between Walla-Walla and Salt Lake.

Two of the officers of the Third Artillery, stationed at Vancouver's Island, Gen. Hagan and Lieutenant Kip, have passed the Arctic Artillery, stationed at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, is shortly expected to arrive at Benicia, on a visit to his friends. Lieut. Hardie, of the Engineers, who has been on duty at Fort Yuma for some time past, has been ordered to Fort Vancouver to take command of the Engineers there. Lieut. Hardie is a graduate of the class of 1857, and is a very promising officer. Lieut. Gaston, of the Ninth Infantry, who has been on duty at Fort Vancouver for some time past, has been ordered to Fort Steilacoom, to take command of Company K, Ninth Infantry, relieving Lieut. Slaughter, who has been ordered to Fort Vancouver to take command of Company H, Ninth Infantry. Lieut. Slaughter is a graduate of the class of 1858, and is a very promising officer. Lieut. Col. Morris, (Fourth Infantry) is on Walla-Walla; Lieut.-Col. Morris, (Fourth Infantry) is on the Dalles; Capt. Owen, (First Dragoons) is at Fort Vancouver; Lieut. Gre. P. B. Baker (Third Artillery) has just come down in charge of a detachment of dragoons from Fort Vancouver to Benicia.

At the Navy, the Companies are changing about. Com. Warner (Ninth Infantry) has been ordered to Walla-Walla; Lieut.-Col. Morris, (Fourth Infantry) is on the Dalles, and Major Owen (First Dragoons) is at Fort Vancouver.—It is intended to abandon any system of popular instruction. It is impossible to contemplate without regret the very large proportion of colored people in these colonies which, in addition to the large creole populations of St. Lucia (37,000 acres which the annual exportation of cocoa during the last twenty-five years.

Among the colored population of St. Lucia there are now 4,605 persons paying direct taxes, two-thirds of the whole number of proprietors. There are 2,045 freeholders—become so, of course, since 1838—and 2,560 tenants. The creole laborers of St. Lucia are, comparatively speaking, an independent class, and the experiment of leaving them free agents, unrestricted by coercive measures of legislation, has been attended with success. The planters of St. Lucia have made it the interest of the peasantry to work for the estates, and the result shows that they work more profitably and more willingly than ever they worked under a system of compulsion.

There was in this island, as in others, a decrease of the slave population prior to emancipation and subsequent to the suppression of the Slave-trade. Of the 16,285 registered slaves in 1816 there were only 13,231 twenty years afterwards. The population now is 26,907, of whom 958 are whites. Of the 13,231 slaves for whom compensation was paid 8,112 were engaged in agriculture: and though, 8,115 were proprietors by the British Government, in 81. Lucia proprietors of Tobago have greatly multiplied since emancipation. There are 2,300 blacks and colored persons in the island paying direct taxation, and 2,500 freeholders. Many of the coloured people is expected to produce. These wonderful results show that if the moral improvement of the African creoles has not kept pace with their material progress, it is because their aspirations and desires have been fixed with steadfastness upon objects which experience and daily observation have taught them to appreciate. Their progress has been arrested upon the point of education, but until very lately have re-mained destitute of the means of instruction. In Tobago it now stands a quarter of a century. At islands have been almost destitute of wealth, and have remained almost stationary in population. Of the 37,000 acres which the island contains, 3,411 are in cotton, 49 in cocoa, 193 in cocoa, 1,013 in provisions, and 3,124 in pasture. In 1857 the exportation of the island amounted, in 1857, to 6,961,876 pounds; against an average year-ly export of from three to four millions prior to 1838, owing to the abandonment of large estates and the ruin of large proprietors, they still show what this abandonment of cultivation for a variety of causes. In the present condition of the laboring classes. I do not deny that the British emancipation was an ill-judged measure, hastily, unwisely executed, and entailing an amount of evil upon the colonies and a violation of private rights which no circumstances could possibly redeem. But right or wrong, it was done, and cannot be undone, and would not be undone if it could; for, with the act of emancipation, its evil effects have come and

Dan-Layres Revolver vs Pair Owners.—The Wyandotte *Gas* says: "The Indians are becoming dissatisfied and need fear no more trouble. Some days since, a party of Indians, headed by Col. Ewing, visited the Half-Breed Reserve, and took possession of the property, claiming that it belonged to the Indians. Mr. Barnes, the owner, was absent, but Mrs. Barnes, with a revolver in each hand, drove the Indians off, and kept possession of the property. Mr. Barnes returned in a few days, and has since been undisturbed."

Fremont and Bell in Kansas.—Mass Meeting at Leavenworth.

Committees, as follows:

For Washington—Maj. Buckingham, Lieut. Hunter, Capt. Hendricks, Capt. Hunter, Capt. Dutton.

For Wyandotte—Messrs. Barnes, Steer, Porter, Dutton, McDowell and Babbitt.

For Delaware—Messrs. Johnson, Hunter, Atkins, Mc-Clellan and Hoge.

For Kickapoo—Messrs. Higginbotham, Hoskins, Bur-Blood, McClelland and Brown.

For Atchison—Messrs. Bird, Tate, R. S. Wilkin, Halsted and J. Wilkin.

For Leavenworth—Messrs. Kitchen, Hunter, Bur-Delahay, Hoge, Stinson, Mc-Donald, Mc-Dowell and Robbins.

For Shawnee—Messrs. Parker, Gilpatrick, Nicolas, Mc-Gee, Wilkins, Smith, Hildebrand, McDowell and Mc-Clure.

For Kickapoo—Messrs. Peters, McDonald, Mc-Mc-Kay, Palmer, Hughes, Mc-Clellan, Mc-Dowell and Mc-Clure.

For Delaware—Messrs. Mc-Donald, Mc-Donald, Mc-Donald,

Mr. Rost on Naturalization.

From the National Intelligencer, July 12.

We publish to-day another letter of Mr. ROST on the subject of naturalization and the rights of the adopted citizens of this country. We have already published in full the letter of Mr. ROST to which this is a reply, and the letter of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, which elicited the former letter from Mr. ROST. We have also published the letter of Mr. DAVIS in reply to Mr. ROST, and which was published in connection with my last letter. Had the subject been one of less importance, it was sufficiently stated that Mr. DAVIS had left *a dozen pages of MS. letter* unanswered, and which was published in connection with my last letter. Had the subject been one of less importance, it would have been left to the judgment of the reader to say whether Mr. DAVIS had answered the material points of Mr. ROST's letter, and the answer was to be found in the publication of certificates of citizenship which would not protect him. But, again, the *Herald* says:

"If 20 years' military service by the laws under which he was born, the best of his forswearing allegiance to his Government as his coming here does not absolve him from the obligation any more than it would from the payment of money which he had borrowed from some friend."

If it means this argument of the *Administration*, and these means in its comment to treat the matter in the light of an ordinary debt, as pecuniary indemnity is *it so*; then, to make it an analogous case, it will be necessary to run the parallel out. Suppose it to be a debt due to the Government in the nature of a fine, say of £10,000, for some political offence committed, and the subject seeks his escape to this country, without having satisfied the debt, and on his arrival he is sold by the authorities here. "We are, or at no distant day may be, at war with the Government to which this debt is due, and we cannot afford to allow you to remain here and enjoy the benefits of our free institutions and at the same time furnish the *sinews of war to our enemies. If therefore, you* will *never* revert to pay this debt to any other but *ourselves* to the Government that has imposed it, but *will pay it to us*, we will protect you against all demands for this debt. We will place you on a footing with our own citizens, and extend to you all the privileges that they enjoy, and thereupon he takes the oath proposed; he pays the money into our Treasury; *will the Herald* say that the Government is not bound to stand forever between him and all harm for that debt? *Will the Herald* say that, *if he returns to* his native land, and is forced to pay the debt a second time, this Government is not bound to refund? and if his person is seized for the debt, will it say we are not bound to interpose by a resort to arms, if necessary, for his release? Without hesitation I say we would be morally, legally and religiously bound; and all that is now necessary is to substitute the obligation of allegiance, which has been transferred to this Government, and of which he has been released, to the other, and the case is made out. I hope to the satisfaction of all who have relied on this debt view of the case, and unless the parallel is thus run the matter of *debt* can have no application whatsoever to the case. But if after he had paid a second time (to his own Government) he should call upon the United States to make good its guarantee, by refunding, what would be thought of the Government if it were to say: "Although we did not tell you so at the time, yet we in ended from the first only to guarantee you against those who had no claims upon you, but not against your own Government if you voluntarily placed yourself within its reach?" Would this be honest, legal, or defensible? And, by the way, we have not been informed from what source this idea of "*voluntary return*" is derived, in order to make good the claim. I think it is neither to be found in our municipal law nor the latter nor yet in the international law; and I imagine that if one of these foreign Governors were to lay hold of one of our travelling gentlemen abroad, they would hardly stop to ask him "How did you get here?" did you come "*voluntarily*" or under compulsion?

How many of the adopted citizens have paid the last debt of nature, in paying their debt of allegiance to us, by death upon the battlefield; how many are now in the ranks of our army; how many can show their wounds and scars received in the service of their adopted land; how many, like the gallant SMILIE, who have bared their breasts and received the bullets of the *enemy*; how many are liable to be called into a similar service, when those services are needed, cannot well be numbered. But are they now to be told that this Government owes them no protection against the claims of their native soil?

Was this construction put upon the law when Mr. SOULE was sent as Minister to Spain? Was he, a diplomatic representative of this Government during his sojourn or travels through France liable to be seized and thrown into the ranks of the French army? When Mr. BELMONT went as a representative to the Hague, was he liable thus to be disposed of? If not, then the least and humblest of them all must share in the same privileges that they enjoy. At this moment there are *not less than fifty of our* Consuls and Consular Agents who are of foreign birth, appointed to their respective countries because of their familiarity with the peculiar language of the place to which they are accredited; and in every instance in which they have been naturalized their return has been "*voluntary*," because there was no power in the Government to compel them to go.

So far as France was concerned, at the time of the unfortunate blunder made in the letter to LAUGIER, the question was satisfactorily settled, as will appear by the case of FRANCOIS ALLEMAND, the report of which I take as I find it in a late number of the New-York *Express*, as follows:

"A PRECEDENCE AGAINST SECRETARY CASS.

The Koszta case is not the only precedent. Here is what Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration claimed on our side, and what LOUIS NAPOLEON yielded on theirs, only six years ago:

FRANCOIS ALLEMAND, a native of the Department de Var, in the south of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an *echappe de la conscription*. He arrived at New-Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to his family in his native village, and, under the vigilant police in France, he was arrested in twenty four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. HOUSE, then our American Consul. The latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. ALLEMAND might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the general-in-chief commanding the military division. He was there brought before the *Tribunal de Guerre* as an *insoumis*, and condemned. Mr. ALLEMAND was willing to pay four thousand francs for a substitute, but Mr. HOUSE would not allow him even to make the offer, but, obtaining a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the *Tribunal de Guerre* and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months he was acknowledged as an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris directing his release. Mr. HOUSE gave him a passport which was vised by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, traveled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States.

The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. EVERETT, the Secretary of State under Mr. FILLMORE, on the 3d of March, 1855, (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. HOUSE, in which he says:

'The Department was gratified to learn that Mr. ALLEMAND, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *insoumis*, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released. This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

It is much to be desired that this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service. In this event a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided.'

"Now, if MILLARD FILLMORE, EDWARD EVERETT, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the French Ministry in 1852-'3 decided that a Frenchman actually drawn as a conscript was exempt from service because of his American naturalization, might not the present Administration, the par excellence friend of naturalized foreigners, have looked into these latter, and of course more authoritative precedents, before writing their LE CLERC and HOFER letters?

"When the French Government yields her local laws we ought not to force our citizens into her conscript service."

And yet, after the question had been thus happily settled and disposed of by the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, the principle involved is now needlessly and inconsiderately reopened and surrendered to that very Government of which Mr. LE CLERC was a former subject; and, I am sorry to add, there are not wanting those who justify and defend it.

In regard to the British Government, it may be said that whilst she may never formally have renounced her claim to such allegiance, she has not attempted since the war of 1812 to put it into practical operation, for the excellent reason that no man's service in her army was worth a war or the hazard of a war with the United States, and it required but a small degree of firmness and determination on the part of our Government to have settled this question satisfactorily with all the Powers of the globe, in the same way and for the same reason, but for this miserable blunder of the Administration, which owes its existence and its power to those whom they have thus ungratefully and unjustly abandoned in this the only necessity in which they were likely to call upon the Government for its aid.

One thing is certain, this question has now assumed a shape that renders it indispensable that there should be a definite settlement of the principle. It will never do to have one rule of construction under one Administration and a different rule under another Administration. All are entitled to protection, or none. A supplementary act of Congress may be necessary to harmonize the conflicting views which it is manifest are entertained. Politicians cannot shrik or dodge the responsibility. *Statesmen* will not try to avoid it, nor will they be content that it should remain in doubt; and, as the next election approaches, Democratic candidates that are now as silent as the grave will speak out in tones of thunder as "*who's afraid*;" and those Democratic presses that are now supporting this new doctrine will be prompt to change their tune. *Mark the prophet on!*

With undiminished respect, I am yours, &c.,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

Sunday Railway Travel—Great Excitement in Philadelphia.

From the Pennsylvanian, June 13.

The question of Sunday travel on the city passenger railways is becoming a very interesting one to the whole community. The ventilating of the old law of 1794 has been productive of good in enlightening the public, and few if any men claim to find in it any restriction that can be made to prohibit Sunday travel. Indeed, travel and the convenience of travelers, as well as their right to be conveyed from place to place is expressly recognized; but even were it otherwise, the provision has become, to a large extent, obsolete, and so far as it may be held as a municipal regulation, it is folly to seek to apply to a city as vast in extent as is Philadelphia now, a law that was enacted when Tenth and Market streets were out of town, or at least used for cow pastures. Some, however, in their zeal for what they call the observance of the Sabbath, are determined to make an effort for the enforcement of the law, and the congregation of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church last eve on Monday evening by a large meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. D. W. BARNES, the pastor, and pronounced very decidedly against Sunday cars no matter who might be convenienced or who inconvenienced thereby. The meeting went so far, indeed, as to recommend, not only to their own, but to all congregations, not to use the cars of any company, even on week days, if the Sunday cars were run. Of course this meeting took good care to direct that all their remonstrances should be sent to all the railway companies, so that the wholesome advice they always will not be lost.

Quite a reverend and talented meeting was held in Spring Garden Hall by those who oppose the running of railway cars in the city on Sunday. Strong resolutions against the "desecration" of the Sabbath and in favor of upholding the State law in reference to Sunday travel, were adopted. The room was intensely hot, and the speeches were hotter yet. The Presbyterians were represented by the Rev. Messrs. DUFFIELD, NEVIN, CHANCE and ——, and the Methodists represented by over an hundred residents of the vicinity of Green and Coates streets, who are especially savage against the Sunday running of cars. The meeting adjourned at 10½ P. M., to meet again at a call of a Committee of Fifteen, who are to prepare the business for the next meeting, in a shape that will "hold water" as the search of law. The subject was discussed with an animation which shows it is going to create a stir among the rubbish corporations.

Tragedies.

A KENTUCKY DESPERADO HUNG BY A MOB.

The *Louisville Democrat* has the following:

"IN MAY last, JAMES ROUEY shot JAMES OLDHAM in *Millsdegville, Lincoln County, and immediately fled.* He located himself in a remote corner of Marion County, and although the Executive of the State offered a reward of $400 for his apprehension, everyone was fearful of attempting to make the arrest, as he was his desperate character, and so thoroughly was he armed. While in hiding he was ascertained to committing depredation after depredation, of the most serious nature. He would go to the houses of persons and demand their guns, threatening to blow out their brains in case of refusal, so that he was enabled to form quite an arsenal. On last Monday he went to Bradfordsville, and encountering a gentleman, he seized his gold watch, and placing it in his pocket, said, "What will you do about it?" Just at this juncture a small man seized him from behind and pinioned his arms so closely that a number of persons were enabled to come up and assist in handcuffing the prisoner. He was then taken to Lebanon. When leaving the latter place he expressed a desire to be killed there, as he was sure if he returned to Stanford he would be hung.

Arriving at Stanford, the County seat of Lincoln, he was placed in jail. Yesterday (Saturday) morning, about 2½ o'clock, a mob of some eighty persons attacked the prison, made a forcible entrance, and carried off the prisoner. They proceeded a short distance, and then informed ROUEY of their intention. He only requested that his body should be given to his wife, and that it remain in peace, as he trusted his soul would. The mob then hung him upon a tree, and left the wretch quite suspended. He was not discovered until after daylight.

ROUEY had for a long time been a vicious, ungovernable person, and was a perfect terror to the neighborhoods of Millsdegville and Huntsville."

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEWARK, N. J.

The Newark *Mercury*, June 13, says: "On Saturday last the Fourth Ward was the scene of another of those desperate acts which have of late become fearfully frequent in our city. A young married man named SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, entered the groggery of Mrs. MCGOVERN, in North Canal-street, near Mulberry-street, and did not go thence until 9½ o'clock in the evening, when he was taken, bleeding from fatal wounds, to his home in Canfield-street, where he died about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His mother, on receiving her wounded son at his home, immediately summoned medical aid, but it was found that his wounds were such that he could not survive them. He lingered until yesterday morning, when he died, having been able to converse lucidly but a few moments during the whole period. As soon as the fact that he could not live became KNOWN, Coroner CRAVEN was called, and endeavored to learn from him the names of his assailants; but without success. He said he was unable to tell who injured him. After remaining with him for a long time, the Coroner was rewarded by finding a moment when the man was sensible, and he then said that there was three or four who attacked *him all at once*, and stamped upon him. His friends were unable to tell who brought him home, and it was not until an hour before he died that that fact was learned. He then said that one of the persons who brought him home was "Patty Meldrum." This was the only particular thing that could be learned from him ere he died. His friends and relatives, who are very respectable people, were plunged in the deepest grief by the sad calamity.

The fact of his being brought to his home by MELDRUM was communicated to officers BRANT and WARNOCK, who immediately went in search of that person. While searching for him the fire in Mulberry-street broke out, and there the officers found and arrested him. He said that he was in Mrs. MCGOVERN'S store on Saturday, when CUNNINGHAM came in, being at the time intoxicated, and after some words with one JOHN ADAMS, he was knocked down by ADAMS, and kept there in Mrs. MCGOVERN'S house until night, when they took him home in a cab, driven by a man named HOPKINS. Mrs. MCGOVERN was immediately overhauled by the officers, and corroborated the above account, and said that there were also present at the time persons by the names of SAMUEL THOMPSON, CHARLES DARES, and others whom she did not know. She said that ADAMS came back the next morning. The officers immediately went in pursuit of the accused ADAMS, but received information that he had left this city for New-York. About 1 o'clock, however, Officer BIRDSLEY espied a man entering Mrs. MCGOVERN'S in Canal-street, who he thought resembled ADAMS, and calling Officer FOAN to follow, he proceeded towards the place, when the man came hurriedly out and was walking away, when the officer, running on tip-toe, overhauled him. It proved to be ADAMS, and he was soon placed in confinement. The other parties named as being present at the time of the assault were arrested by Officers BRANT and WARNOCK, and held to bail as witnesses. CUNNINGHAM is an American, and worked at hatting. He leaves a wife and two children.

The conduct of Mrs. MCGOVERN and the others who were witnesses of the affair, in not giving information of the facts before the principal offender had escaped, is certainly very criminal. Had the injured man been unable to tell the little he did, the name o' his assailant might never have been discovered."

A SAILOR MURDERED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, June 13, says: "Yesterday morning the Independent Police arrested ABRALOM HUNTER on the charge of murdering DENNIS DUNN, one of the crew of the fishing schooner *Annie E.* The facts, as far as we could ascertain them, were as follows: For several days previous to the fatal affair, there were several quarrels between HUNTER and DUNN on board the vessel, and on one occasion HUNTER made an attempt to throw DUNN overboard, and declared that before they arrived in Philadelphia he would 'kill the Irish s—n of a b—h.' About 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, these men again got into a fight, during which HUNTER threw DUNN down, and then threw him overboard. As DUNN went over the side of the schooner, he threw up his hands and caught hold of HUNTER, and both went overboard together. While the party were struggling in the water, DUNN caught hold of DUNN, and pushed him down to rise no more. Captain D. SNYDER ran to the side of the vessel and attempted to save the drowning man, but was unsuccessful.

ROBERT MUCKELHOSE, who was at the helm, individually loosed the skiff, and made an attempt to save DUNN, but was too late. He saw HUNTER push the unfortunate man under the water. The vessel, at the time of the occurrence, was in the ship channel off Marcus Hook. It was well known to every one on board that DUNN could not swim."

Works of Art at the National Capital.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is fortunate that something yet remains of the amount appropriated for the Capitol extension, so that the work thereon can be pursued without the unnecessary inconveniences and expense of suspensions. We learn that the original plan of the dome is to be slightly modified whereby the diameter of the upper section will be greater than at first intended, but the height of the dome will be something less. The statuary designed for the pediment of the portico of the new Senate extension of the Capitol has been (excepting the central piece) temporarily placed on the floor of the Hall of Representatives of the old House, pretty much as they will stand in their final position. The tallest of these stand in the middle parts of the pediment, the others, of gradually less height, sloping off towards the extremes. The piece on the right of the centre piece represents "War," a marble figure of size larger than life, representing a young man in the costume of the Revolutionary period, of noble mien, with glowing eyes and soul on fire, in the act of drawing his sword. The left hand piece, of equal height with the other, represents a woodman in the act of cutting down a large tree, from the hollow at the foot of which a large serpent has glided and is seen with embattled neck and crest ready to throw himself on his human disturber, who appears unaware of the stealthy foe so near him. On the right of the first-named statue successively follow a highly finished representation of Commerce; Youthful Science, with upward look, represented by two interesting specimens of ingenuous "Young America;" Education, a teacher and his pupil; The Mechanic Arts, a mechanic resting on a cogged wheel; and, lastly, a sheaf of wheat on the ground. On the left of the wood-cutter similarly follow a Young Hunter of the white race; an old Indian, very stalwart figure, in deep and despondent thought; a mother nursing her child; and, lastly, a grave garnished with wreaths of flowers. The centre piece represents CRAWFORD'S Genius of Liberty, with the rising sun on her right and the American eagle on her left. It is temporarily located in the grounds east of the Capitol, and is in line with GREENOUGH'S statue of Washington and the east door of the Rotunda.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. WM. B. RENSHAW has been ordered to the Naval rendezvous at New-York, and Lieut. J. S. SCHENCK to the rendezvous at Philadelphia.

ROBERT J. FREEMAN and WM. H. LITTLE have been commissioned as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, *vice* Passed Assistant Surgeon DANIEL and Assistant Surgeon GRAYDON, resigned.

Depredations of the Pawnee Indians.

The St. Joseph *Journal*, of the 6th, says:

"Considerable excitement still exists at Omaha and vicinity in respect to the late depredations committed by the Pawnee Indians. The depredation committed at Fontenelle was much greater than was at first supposed. No less than sixteen houses were completely pillaged—the furniture destroyed, and wearing apparel and necessaries of life stolen and carried off. In addition to this, one Post-office had been destroyed. About seventy-five volunteers have already left Omaha in pursuit of the miscreants. Lieut. REDMOND arrived there Tuesday morning, with twenty-one regulars, and was to leave for the scene of action Wednesday morning. A messenger had also been dispatched to Fort Kearney after more recruits, and the probabilities are that the Pawnees will now get their just deserts. Fontenelle has ceased to be a virtue with the peaceable settlers, and they are now hurrahing on their banners, revenge and death to the Pawnees."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Slosson.

Matter of Opening Seventy-Fifth-street.—Order granted, appointing Thomas Carroll, Richard E. Connolly and Hamlet B. Sanford, Commissioners.

Matter of Opening Eleventh-street.—Order granted, George W. Bunnell, James S. Sanford and Richard E. Connolly, Commissioners.

Matter of Extending Central Park.—Order granted, Anthony J. Bleecker, Hawley D. Clapp and Richard Kelly, Commissioners.

Jane McKenzie vs. Isaac Fye.—Sale not set aside on certain specified conditions.

Henry Webster vs. Harriet M. Wellman.—Referred back to take proof that plaintiff was an actual inhabitant at the time of commencing the action.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Moriarty.

FINE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Pat. McConnell vs. John C. Abbott.—This case was continued from yesterday. The testimony showed that the plaintiff was disorderly and interfered with the officer, attempting to rescue prisoners from him, and that he did not deny this before the Police Court.

Mr. Hall made a very able speech for the defence, which at times excited much amusement.

After reply by plaintiff's counsel and charge by the *Court*, the jury retired, and after a short deliberation rendered a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Trapp & Townsend; for defendant, Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1859.

The receipts of live stock, of all kinds, are again largely in excess of the wants of the market. This is particularly the case with beeves. On this hottest week of the season, so far, we have to report the arrival of 4,237 fresh bullocks, an excess of 1,161 over last week, when the weather was cool, and yet the supply was enough for the requirements of butchers. The weekly average for all of last year, cold and hot weather, was only 3,676, and for the present year, 3,144. The reader will at once judge of the condition of the yards, and of the character of the transactions of to-day, which are referred to more particularly below.... Milch cows are also overabundant. The receipts have not been large, comparatively, but the demand for fresh cows is very limited. If not another fresh cow were sent in from the country for the coming week, there would be no deficiency in the supply.... Veal Calves have come in more freely than last week. The increasing age and heavier weights at this season makes the actual supply nearly or quite equal to what it was several weeks since. The brokers or salesmen call this the worst market day of the season, for veals.... Sheep and lambs have been sent in more freely, though the total receipts are 2,000 less than during the corresponding week one year ago. Mutton, especially "Spring lamb," is the popular meat in hot weather, and the demand is good, but not enough to keep prices from declining 25c.@37c. ₩ head. A large number, not included in our figures, have this week gone directly to the slaughter-houses.... The market is a little better now than on Friday and Saturday.... Swine are in larger supply than last week, though receipts are limited, and the demand very small. Few hogs are wanted in such weather as we now have and are likely to have for several weeks.... The following table, carefully collated from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,237	171	857	10,495	2,169
Previous week	3,096	169	739	9,523	1,520
Same w'k last. y'r	3,048	211	713	13,623	3,486

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,144
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17,950. Total number received the previous week, 15,040; an increase of 2,910.

Of the 4,237 fresh bullocks, 2,413 were yarded at the Forty fourth- street yards. The balance were distributed: 700 sold at Bergen; 41 at BROWNING'S, and 14 at O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street; and 80 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street. The down town markets have done but little. It will be seen that the unusually large number of 700 were sold across the river, at Bergen. Of the 3,413 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 702; from Kentucky, 270; from New-York State, 970; from Ohio, 941; from Iowa, 133; from Canada, 111; from Indiana, 164; from Pennsylvania, 102. A large portion of the unusual supply from New-York State this week, were distillery-fed animals. The owners have been holding them back for a higher market. The previous advance in price together with the approach of hot weather, which particularly affects this class of cattle, led to their being crowded in largely for to-day's market.... The above 2,413 cattle at ALLERTON'S came into market by the following routes; by the Hudson River Railroad, 1,283; by Erie Railroad, 1,021; by Hudson River Boats, 800; Harlem Railroad, 137; and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 172. The live stock business upon the Erie Railroad is increasing; the 1,021 beeves above reported by that route include only those at the Forty-fourth-street yards. The 700 sold at Bergen also came by that route, as well as some of those sold at the other yards.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

Umbrellas for sun-shades were at a premium in the yards to-day. Standing places on the north side of the house, and even on the shady side of an open board fence were in great request. Men and beasts, especially the latter, were in a condition to require only a little squeezing to be transferred into bones, scraps, and soap-fat. We saw only one man actually melted down, but there were plenty of still-fed bullocks in that condition. The spread umbrella of one well-known broker went off in a blaze. He protests that it was set on fire by a "sun-stroke." A wag insists that it was a direct visitation of Providence for the hard stories he felt compelled to tell to-day to get rid of his drove. Another wag standing near by, if questioned, might be able to throw some light upon the subject. There appeared to be more effort to "keep cool" than to make sales or purchases of cattle. The transactions opened dull this morning, at more than ½c. ₩ lb. decline from last week's current rates, and a further decline of ½c. was reached before night. The poorer grades of cattle went at almost any price, butchers would pay for them.... Taking the average of the entire transactions to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10¾c.@11c.	11¾c.@12c.
Medium quality	9½c.@10c.	10½c.@11c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 9c.
General selling prices	9c. @10c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales	9¼c.@——	10¼c.@——

Decline for the week 1c. ₩ lb.

The closing rates were lower than the average given in the table; and we judge that fully 500 bullocks were still unsold at sundown. At the time of this writing, a heavy thunder-shower is falling which will cool the air materially, and perhaps lead butchers to make purchases in the morning which they were afraid to do to-day. They will probably find plenty of men ready to sell.... The Albany trade of Monday last was pretty brisk, although New-York buyers did not take hold very briskly. About 1,000 to 1,100 head of good cattle went eastward. It does not appear that any cattle are hanging back on the different routes, so that the coast is clear again.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

SHEPARD, BENEDICT & Co. sold a fair lot of 49 Ohio steers for L. REED, similar to those of last week, at just about ½c. ₩ lb. less than they then brought. Also, for REED & SIDNAM, 11 heavier cattle, at 10¾c. They were in good flesh, rated 6¾ cwt. On their own account, 17 very fair meal and grass State cattle, at 9c.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling 90 nice 6¾ cwt. steers from Pickaway County, Ohio for WM. TAYLOR, at 9c.@10½c., going off very slowly.

CURTIS & BEEBEE had 82 of the Watertown, N. Y., distillery cattle, which they disposed of at 9c.@10½c., calling them 7½ cwt. They would die well, but required care in handling, during the heat of to-day.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 79 pretty good, though a little rough, Illinois steers of 7 cwt., at 10c; and 47 of S. M. BAKER'S prime Kentucky grade Durhams at 10c.@10¾c. Rated at 6 cwt.

T. WHEELER offered for C. MCCONNELL, one of the best lots in market. Half the number sold yesterday for near 11c. The balance were turned out to-day, as only 10c.@10½c., was offered. Rated at 9 cwt. @ 9¾ cwt.

C. G. TEED sold 141 very fair Ohio cattle at 10c., on 7 cwt.

GEO. AYRAULT disposed of 20 light steers, not well fatted, at 6c.

MEAD & HOLDEN had 66 Ohio oxen, owned by A. WARNER. They were only fair or rather coarse. Sold at 9c.@10c. on 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.

Same firm sold 35 Ohio steers for D. C. DAVENSON, at 981 ₩ head, rated at 5¾ cwt. And also 34 Ohio for COREY at 9¾c.@10c. Rated at 6½ cwt.

P. CAREY, for WEBSTERMEIER & BROTHER, 85 Ohio and Illinois cattle. A pretty good lot—went off at 981 @ 984, or about 10c. on 6 cwt.—also, 46 head sold yesterday at 982, or about 10¾c.

WM. FLEMMING sold for A. FOLTS 17 head of common cattle; from Pickaway County, O., for 8½c.@10c. Rated at 6½ cwt. Also for O. J. BEAN, 47 from Ross County, O., very fair lot, 7 cwt., at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb.

S. UZZELL sold 100 of the Alexander cattle at 9c.@ 10½c. They were a pretty tidy lot of 7 cwt. @7¼ cwt. A few of them brought 10¾c.

W. R. HARPER, for PRATT & CO., 74 Illinois steers, of pretty good flesh, at 10c.@10½c. Average, 7¼ cwt. Also, for A. M. CORNER, 90 common 6¾ cwt. Iowa steers, at 9c.

J. CLARK sold at Bergen, 58 Illinois and Iowa cattle, this forenoon, at 9¾ cwt., averaging 6¾ cwt. Also, for MCCLURE & CO., 40 Illinois and Iowa cattle, at 9¾c. cwt., averaging 6¾ cwt. Also, for MCCLURE & CO., 40 Illinois and Iowa cattle, at 9¾c. cwt., averaging 6¾ cwt.

HARRIS & GUNNEY sold 136 Ohio, Illinois and State cattle at Bergen for 8c.@10¾c.; quite a number of good cattle at the latter rate. Also here, for BUNNELL & WILCOX, 30 fair State cattle at 9¾c.

H. RUNNE for M. MAHER, 75 good Indiana steers, of 6 cwt., at 9¾c.@10¾c.

CLARK & HAWLEY were trying to sell 56 State oxen on their own account, at 10c.@10½c. Very few went off at those figures, and, as the owners were not disposed to drop the figures, it appeared as though a large portion of them would lie over.

MILCH COWS.

The markets are fully supplied, or rather overstocked. ALLERTON reports 26 head, which is more than last week. Good cows sold at $55 each. There was no demand for poor cows—a pen full of which found no purchasers. At BROWNING'S, 24 are reported, with a little more inquiry after good stock. O'BRIEN had 71, and sells the market unchanged, with $35@$40 for common cows; $45@$45 for good ones, and $50@$60 for extra animals. CHAMBERLAIN gives receipts of 40 fresh cows, selling at $35@$60, as per quality.

VEAL CALVES.

There has been an increase in the numbers of live calves, while the hot weather and plentiful supply of other meats has checked the demand for veal, and caused a decline of fully ¾c. ₩ lb. live weight. At the principal calf markets of Forty-fourth street the receipts for the past week have been 857 head. The pens were not emptied to-day, although good calves were offered late in the day at 9c. Some of the best brought 9¼c. in the morning, and fair calves sold for 4½c. at night. Dealers called it one of the worst markets of the season.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Our figures show a gain of about 1,000 head for the past week, without indicating the large number of near 1,000 more which went direct to the slaughter-houses without passing through the markets. After the close of the market last Wednesday, prices advanced materially on Thursday and Friday, but have declined to-day to near the figures of last week—or say 25c. ₩ head lower than then. ALLERTON gives 975 here in the a dull market, and lower prices. Not all sold. At BROWNING'S the receipts were 2,000 head, no delivery. From New-York, 1,866 brought in, 227 by W. D. FELT, 149 by J. SUTTERLY, 137 by J. A. GRANT, 102 by J. J. FLETCHER, 209 by MAYER & SHEPHARD, 196 by WHEELER & LANE, 184 by H. C. STEWARD, 80 by J. CARSON, 40 by L. MILLER, 100 by T. MILLER, and 123 by PALMER & BROWN. From New Jersey 980, of which R. BALLIS brought in 76, A. ROBBINS 122, G. B. HAGGMAN 270, W. D. BALLIS 210, G. GILMORE 99, M. NORTON 40, P. A. BROOK 27, and KANE & SCHUYLER 46. From Pennsylvania, J. MCCLARY had 50, and S. SWAYNE 171. From Ohio, 196 by J. MCCLARY and 139 by J. SIMMONS.

J. MCCLARY reports sales of 1,215 head at $2@$5 each.

R. H. HUNT sold about 450 sheep and lambs at $2 50 @$5 50 ₩ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports the following lots of the figures annexed:

160 head	$605 00	93 head	$467 50	
77 head	280 25	68 head	338 75	
140 head	498 15	302 head	641 62	
98 head	341 25	10 head	50 00	
Totals	878		$2,433 50	

We noticed a choice lot of fat lambs for which $5 50 had been refused. Prices for dressed mutton ranged at 7¾c.@9½c. as ₩ quality.

O'BRIEN gives receipts from New-York State 140 brought in by R. MCGRAW; 202 by A. SMITH; 200 by J. LARKIN; 200 by F. LUKE; 170 by J. FOWLER; 201 by J. SALLAY; 60 by E. HUNT; 50 by C. SMITH. From New-Jersey, 141 by T. BRUYNES; 60 by A. KLOTZ, and 185 from Ohio by J. KIRBY.

Among the sales were—

736 Sheep, at	$2,897 10
988 Sheep and Lambs, at	3,256 34
101 Lambs, at	319 54
1,825	$6,473 98

A decline of about 25c. ₩ head occurred since last Wednesday, and 50c. less than Thursday's and Friday's sales.

SWINE.

During the hot weather there is but little demand for swine. Prices have varied but little during several weeks past, but just now rather favor the drover, with very few on the market unsold. The receipts for the week past number 2,169 head, 1,522 of which were yarded at Thirty-seventh-street, and 230 head left over from last week added to them. Of the whole number, 869 were sent to Fortieth street, 653 sold, and 116 left over.

BURDSALL & DORMAN, commission merchants of West Washington Market, quote:

	Live.	Dress.
Heavy, prime corn hogs	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¾c.@8¾c.
Medium corn hogs	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¾c.@8¾c.
Light corn hogs	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¾c.@8¾c.
Distillery hogs	6c.½	8c. @8¼c.

Market well cleared up, and prices favoring the seller.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

There is no change in the price of Beef Cattle, the offerings are moderate this week—about 1,400 head at the different yards—nearly all of which were disposed of at from $5 for common, up to $10½@$11¼ the 100 lbs. for good and prime quality.

About 150 Cows and Calves were at market, selling at from $40@$50 each for good to fair milch Cows, $25@$35 for second quality do., and $15@$20 for dry Cows.

Of Hogs there were only about 1,000 head yarded at INSCOE'S Union Drove Yard this week, and all sold at from $7 50@$8 75 the 100 lbs. nett, as in quality, which is a decline.

Some 5,000 Sheep were offered and sold this week, fat Sheep selling at 4c. ₩ lb. gross, and stock do. at $1 75@$2 25 each, according to quality.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 13, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 241 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.

BUTTER

Has not materially altered in price. The better qualities of State and Western are in small supply, and our highest quotations are more easily realized. The demand for California shipment is very light, and is confined to small selections of State Dairy at 20c. If Ohio has no other outlet than this market, it would probably be best to ship forward now such butter as is light in color, sweet and fresh—in fact we doubt the propriety or policy of holding on to any Butter, as the demands of our market are well supplied now—while the receipts are mainly from the West, and whenever State Butter comes forward it will undoubtedly reduce the margin between State and Ohio, without enhancing the value of either. We quote

Orange County pails, ₩ lb	18	@ 20
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	18	@ 18½
Fair half firkins, light color, ₩ lb	15	@ 15
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₩ lb	17	@ 19
Welsh, tubs, ₩ lb	15	@ 16
Western Reserve, choice, ₩ lb	14	@ 16
Ohio, fair to prime, ₩ lb	12	@ 14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₩ lb	13	@ 15
Store Packed Butter, ₩ lb	13	@ 16

CHEESE

The great bulk arriving is in very bad order—heated and ruffled up. Sales are made at our quotations, though any extra fine selected would bring higher figures. We quote

New Cheese, fine, ₩ lb	8	@ 9
New Cheese, fair, ₩ lb	6	@ 7
English Dairy, ₩ lb	9	@ 11
Pineapple, ₩ lb	10	@ 13

EGGS,

Arrive in poor condition, owing to the very hot weather. We quote State and Ohio, Philadelphia and Jersey, at 17c.@18c. ₩ dozen, to count out.

FRUITS.

We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb	7¾	@ 8
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₩ lb	7	@ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₩ lb	13	@ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@ 8
Black Cherries, ₩ lb	7	@ 8
Cherries, sour, ₩ lb	8	@ 10
Blackberries, ₩ bushel	3 00	@ —
Raspberries & black caps, ₩ 100 best	2 00	@ 3 00
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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

The New-York Times.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

SALE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Progress of the Italian War.

Battle of Magenta.

Defeat of the Austrians.

Retreat of the Austrians Behind the Mincio.

Capture of Milan by the Allies.

Proclamation of Napoleon.

Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel.

Movements of the Austrian Army.

Position of the Allies.

Reported Battle on the Mincio.

Victory of the Allies.

Retreat of the Austrians.

Capture of Peschiera.

Napoleon Reported Wounded.

Reported Abdication of the Emperor of Austria.

Reported Retirement of Count Buol.

Reported Resignation of Count Rechberg.

Reported Retirement of Count Thun.

Reported Retirement of Count Schmerling.

Reported Retirement of Count Forgach.

Reported Retirement of Count Nadasdy.

Reported Retirement of Count Esterhazy.

Reported Retirement of Count Wallis.

Reported Retirement of Count Clam Gallas.

Reported Retirement of Count Kinsky.

Reported Retirement of Count Wimpffen.

Reported Retirement of Count Zichy.

Reported Retirement of Count Hartig.

Reported Retirement of Count Bellegarde.

Reported Retirement of Count Auersperg.

Reported Retirement of Count Lamberg.

Reported Retirement of Count Palffy.

Reported Retirement of Count Erdody.

Reported Retirement of Count Haugwitz.

Reported Retirement of Count Wickenburg.

Reported Retirement of Count Potting.

Reported Retirement

THE STORM.

Steamers and Sailing Vessels Driven Ashore by the Gale.

GENERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Chesapeake Storm Bound—Houses Unroofed and Destroyed.

Barge—Horses Killed, &c.

Vessels Beating from their Moorings—Trees Blown Down—Horses Killed, &c.

At 6 o'clock last evening the City and vicinity was visited by a storm of wind and rain, which, for violence, has not been equaled for many years. For about two hours the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents. Trees were uprooted, signs blown down, windows broken in, and the streets filled with debris. Fortunately, the storm was of short duration, and the damage done, though considerable, is not as great as might have been expected from the violence of the wind. The storm was general throughout the city, and the following is a list of the principal damages reported:

Trees were uprooted in the Park, and the different squares of trees in the city.

Signs were blown down in all parts of the city.

Windows were broken by the storm in many places.

The roof of the wood yard of Mr. [illegible] Evans, No. 343 First-street, was demolished. A lot of [illegible] was blown over.

The roof of a shed on the corner of Avenue A and First-street was demolished. A lot of [illegible] was blown over.

The roof of the Second Ward Engine House, on Avenue A, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was blown off.

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The roof of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ward Public School, on Avenue A, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was blown off.

The roof of the One Hundred and Sixty

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A WELL-ESTABLISHED PERMANENT business, or a partnership in one, by a young man of energy and capital. Address C. D., box No. 1,258 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAPMAKER TO GO West; one who can make hard and soft soap, and is a good salesman. Address, with real name, box No. 1,258 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PAYING BUSINESS; $1,000 required; no risk; investigation solicited. Address W. P., box No. 1,258 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 to take an interest in a manufacturing business; one who can devote his time to the business preferred. Address, with real name,

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—DUNCH-SOUDAN—DR. SATURN, DENTIST, 1,000 Broadway, cor. 19th-st., New-York. Artificial teeth inserted on all principles known to the profession. Decayed and broken teeth restored to perfect usefulness. Teeth filled with gold, silver, platina, amalgam, &c. Diseases of the gums successfully treated. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Consultation free.

TEETH INSERTED FROM $4 TO $20 PER SET. Teeth filled with gold, silver, platina, amalgam, &c. Teeth cleaned and polished. Diseases of the gums successfully treated. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Consultation free. DR. SATURN, 1,000 Broadway, cor. 19th-st., New-York

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

...about 6,000 tons; full speed, 10 ...knots per hour. About 600 feet of the breadth of ...the Channel will be of teak, 24 inches thick; this will be covered by armour plates 4½ inches thick of the best ...iron. The ram will be armed with 20 Armstrong guns, each throwing 300 lb. shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving a point of steel at them at full speed. If one ship does ...not sink at once, she will fairly be destroyed. The ram, she said, would be cheaper to the nation than a certain sail of the line. The cost of the hull will be about £300,000, the engines about £70,000, and her fitting for sea about £40,000 more, or £370,000 in all.

The cholera frightful extents in Honduras, of the ...Bank firm of Hyde, Hanson & Co., extending over upwards of one million acres, with extensive mines, ...plantations, cattle; shipping, advances to logwood and mahogany cutters to the extent of £20,000, and ...other commercial transactions, was the 27th sold by ...Messrs. Frankland Moore, at the Mart, London, for the sum of £31,000. The biddings commenced at the sum of £21,000. The biddings commenced at £30,000, and were finally closed, after a spirited competition, at the above sum. The purchasers were Messrs. Dyson, Bryant, Yates and Dawnevoon, acting on behalf of the British Honduras Company, (limited.)

Mr. Monsell has given notice of a motion drawing attention to the necessity of granting a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Ireland.

THE LATEST BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 12.

The news of the *Canada* at Halifax has reached this place by horse express, but is mainly superseded by the arrival of the *Africa* at New-York. The following is the latest news received at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the *Canada*:

PARIS, Saturday, July 2.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

VARSAILLES, Friday.

The Emperor to the Empress:

The whole army has passed the Mincio.

The Sardinians have invested Peschiera:

The reinforcements which I have received by the arrival of 30,000 men under Prince NAPOLEON have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left a corps d'armée at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol.

The *Moniteur* also contains the following official bulletin of the battle of Solferino:

"The force of the enemy amounted to from 230,000 to 250,000.

The new artillery produced terrible effect. Its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plains with the dead.

The loss of the French is 720 officers, *hors de combat* 280 of whom were killed, and 12,000, privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels, and six lieutenant-colonels.

Among the wounded are five Generals."

VIENNA, Friday, July 1.

The Austrian correspondent says that the loss at the battle on the 24th, as far as yet ascertained, is 1,800 killed, and 9,200 wounded. Further information will be published.

VERONA, Friday, July 1.

Since the 24th of June, there have been merely unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

LATEST BY THE ETNA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2.

The *Independance Belge* says that the Palmerston Ministry had counselled the German States to neutrality.

A telegraph dispatch from the seat of war says that an American, named E. N. PEABODY, of Boston, with wife and three ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag had been detected off Trieste taking deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening manifestations against the Jesuits, whom public rumors accuse of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to dispatch the garrison of Vienna to the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont *viâ* Nice and Mount Cenis.

Marshal VAILLANT is in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of the army excellent. His head-quarters were at Valleggio, where *Prince* NAPOLEON was expected on the 30th.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and man of the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors de combat*.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria ordered the transferring of the Miracle in opposition to the advice of General Benedek.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of an inquiry into the expediency of cancelling the Government's contract with the Galway line of steamers.

Mr. CUNARD had addressed meetings at Liverpool, giving an account of his visit to the United States, for which we have not room to-day.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 1.

In the early part of the present week the quantity of Cotton offering was large, and the trade limited their purchases to the supply of their present wants; during the last three days the demand has been more general, and some considerable purchases have been made more for export. The total sales of the week have consequently been 56,410 bales. There are now 113,000 bales of American at sea, against 125,000 at the same period in 1858. During the present week the stock of American has decreased 14,000 bales. To-day there is a fair attendance of the trade, and the sales are 6,000 bales at steady prices, including 1,500 bales on speculation and for export. American descriptions are now in good request, and although the recent large import induces their being offered freely, prices are not materially changed; the Committee's quotations for 'fair' upland is reduced ½d. ₩ lb., those for Orleans and Mobile are the same as on Friday last. Brazils and Egyptians remain at about last week's quotations. The common qualities of East India are abundant, and they have declined ½d. ₩ lb.; better qualities are scarce and relatively dear. 1,000 bales of American have been taken on speculation, and 5,700 American, 260 Bahia, 90 Maranam, 350 Egyptian, 3,770 Surat, and 2,100 Madras for export. The total deliveries to the trade have consequently been about 48,400 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, JULY 1.

To-day's market was thinly attended both by town and country millers and dealers, and WHEAT met a very restricted demand, at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. ₩ cental on the week. FLOUR had an equally slow sale, and all kinds declined in value 6d. to 1s. ₩ sack, or about 3d. to 6d. ₩ 196 lbs. OATS and OATMEAL were both firm in price, but in very limited request. Egyptian BEANS, in the business reported, realized former prices. WHEAT was in very slow request, the quantity American Corn met a better consumptive demand than for some time past, all descriptions bringing full previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, JULY 1.

The late reductions in the price of BEEF have not led to improved demand, and the stock is now greatly in excess of last year's at the same period; prices are nominally without any change, but buyers of quantity would evidently operate at more favorable terms. The continued large arrivals of American PORK of a quality not suited for the ordinary wants of the trade, have a most depressing effect on the market, and the quotations, representing retail sales and asking prices, cannot give a correct view of the market. For American BACON there is only a retail inquiry, but the stock being so light, holders do not press sales. The sales of LARD reach to about 250 tons, chiefly of ordinary to fair qualities. On such a decline of 2s. 6d. to 3s. ₩ cwt., has been submitted to, whilst really fine being scarce, sells nearly at about last week's prices. There is no new feature in CHEESE; the stock is small.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 1.

SUGAR—The activity noticed last week has subsided, and the market closes with a quiet feeling, but the sales reported show no material alteration in prices. Colonial: West India: The sales amount to 1,300 hhds. and 400 bags, and consist of St. Lucia at 27s. 6d.; Jamaica brs., 34s. @ 35s.; 6d.; Antigua at 28s. @ 44s.; and Demerara at 29s. 6d. @ 34s. 6d., for Muscovado, and 44s. 6d. @ 45s. ₩ cwt. for grainy. Foreign West India: 240 hhds. Porto Rico at 29s. @ 37s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Bengal: The transactions are confined to Benares, of which 1,200 bags have found buyers at 29s. @ 30s. 6d. ₩ cwt. China and Siam: 2,000 bags brown at 23s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Mauritius: The business is limited to 1,030 bags fair Mauritius Mozambam at 34s. @ 35s. 6d., and a small lot of Reunion at 35s. 6d. @ 36s. ₩ cwt.

COFFEE remains unaltered in value; for though there is little inclination to operate, holders show no disposition to press sales. The sales add up to 2,000 bags Bourgal at 42s. 3d. to 43s. per cwt. In Carolina the business is confined to a small parcel, with all faults, at 42s. 3d. per cwt.

ARRACK very dull. The sales add up 200 hhds., and include 80 hhds. of old Pot Arrack at 2s. 6d.; the transactions, however, have been chiefly at 2s. old and 2s. 1½d. new Pot; with Puncis at 2s. @ 2s. per cwt.

TALLOW continues steady, and prices generally are unchanged. The business on the spot has been only moderate.

RICE.—All the common rests on the quay having been sold at the reduced quotations of last week, holders have been enabled to obtain rather higher rates. 2,000 barrels are reported, common at 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 1½d. from the quay; and 4s. ex store; with 2,000 bbls. in quay at 2s. 11½d. @ 4s.; medium, on the spot, realized 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 5d. ₩ cwt.

TURPENTINE remained in request. Spirits has been very quiet during the week at 30s. 6d. @ 30s. There is little else active to enquire for arrived, even at 30s., at which 50 bbls. have been sold.

LONDON MARKETS, JULY 1.

SUGAR—Yellow, and prices 6d. @ 9d. below last week's currency, moderate for refined; brown deeper, 6d. lowest terms. COFFEE—Business small, and native Ceylon unaltered; Plantation rather cheaper. TEA—Although the sale is limited. Not much done in rice; several transactions at former prices. SALTPETRE dull, and previous terms not obtainable. Value of TALLOW about the same, and little business.

On the Change: TALLOW, Mic. 6d., on spot; 56s. 6d. end of year. LINSEED Cks., 52s., buyers. Scotch Pig Iron, 45s. 6d. @ 46s. 3d.; 150 tons Summers sold at £19 7s. 6d. Three hundred cases and 600 bags brown Bahia SUGAR, landed, sold at 29s. 3d. Several parcels Manilla and Penang Sugar sold, the former at 35s. 6d.; 1,000 bags SALTPETRE sold, 7 ₩ cent., at 42s; 10@11 ₩ cent., at 41s.; Bombay at 39s. Nine thousand quarters Bombay LINSEED sold for arrival at 49s. 6d., ex ship. COPPER and yellow metal ¼d. ₩ lb. cheaper. Raw Copper declined £5 ₩ ton.

Weather gloomy and chilly. Foreign arrivals heavy of Wheat, but small of Barley, Oats and Flour. Little business doing in Wheat or Flour, but sellers very firm in prices. Barley and Oats more inquired after, at rather more money. In Flour no variation.

The London *Standard* of July 1, in noticing the market of the previous day, says:

The Bank Court broke up to-day without making any alteration in the terms of discount, the rates at the ordinary establishments having since more as closely approximated to the minimum of 3 per cent. The augmented inquiry for accommodation, nevertheless, exercised little influence on public securities, which were in the ascendant; the rise on the Paris Bourse, together with the encouraging position of the revenue returns, stimulating purchases. Business was further assisted by the announcement that the members of the present Cabinet, following in the steps of their predecessors, will preserve a strict neutrality, and that the advices from Berlin, intimating an improvement in prices, are associated with a project for carrying out mediation through the joint instrumentality of Russia and England. Although the advance in Consols was not more than a quarter per cent., the range having been from 93¼ to 93, much strength was manifested in the advanced hours, when the final quotation was 93 to ½. Subsequently a fractional reaction set in, but it was not succeeded by any extensive operations.

The discount brokers were again applicant at the Bank for advance—a circumstance showing the increased demand for money. The scarcity of supply, however, may in a measure be traced to the joint-stock banks keeping their resources in hand, to-day being the period for the usual half-yearly balance. The amount of paper in the open market is gradually extending, but it appears principally to represent operations in the home trade. From 3¾ to 3 ₩ cent. is the current quotation for the very choicest paper at short dates, while for any lengthened time a proportionate increase is required.

The *Ocean Chief* has arrived from Melbourne with 16,163 ounces of gold, valued at £46,046.

The quantity of specie by the *Atrato*, from the West Indies is now definitely stated to be £241,044, of which £23,200 is gold, and £145,784 silver.

About £5,000 gold was purchased by the Bank to-day, but a quantity of Russian, it was also understood, was sent into that establishment. About £40,000 of half Imperials were taken for transmission abroad, and further purchases of Australian and American are being taken for the same destination. The remittances by the *Result*, amounting to £148,000, have been delivered, but not at present dealt with. The nominal price of silver is still 5s. 2d. to 5s. 2½d. ₩ oz., with a flat market.

From the Paris Bourse the accounts were favorable, and an improvement of about ¼ ₩ cent. was recorded, the four and a half ₩ cents. for money leaving off 92f. 60c., and the three ₩ cents. for money and the account, 63f. Bank shares were quoted 2,720f., with a very firm appearance.

The reports from the other Continental markets were of a better character. In the case of Berlin there was a decided advance of from 1 to 2 ₩ cent., and the Stieglitz five ₩ cents. were quoted 3 ₩ cent. higher. At Amsterdam and Frankfort the improvement was ¼ @ ½ ₩ cent.

Messrs. D. BELL, Son & Co., in reference to American Stocks and Shares, remark that "no change of importance has occurred in the market for American Securities."

The *Standard* notices sales on the 30th of June of Illinois Central shares at 30@30¼ discount, and New-York Central shares at 99, and quotes as follows:

Illinois Central 6 ₩ cent., 1870	72 @ 75
Illinois Central 8s. '75	74 @ 76
Illinois Central 7s., 1860, Freeland	85 @ 87
Illinois Central $100 Shares...$60 paid ...dis.	40 @ 43
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., 1882	87 @ 90
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., 1860	81 @ 83
Michigan Central 8 ₩ ct. (Sink. Fund) 1862..	81 @ 83
Michigan Central $100 Shares	40 @ 45
Mich. Sc. and Nor. Ind. (Sink. Fund) 1885....	88 @ 90
Mich. Sc. and Nor. Indiana $100 Shares	10 @ 15
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. Sink. Fund, 1883.	91 @ 94
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	92 @ 94
New-York Central 7s, 1876	92 @ 94
New-York Central $100 Shares	66 @ 70
New-York and Erie 2d Mortgage, 1885	56 @ 58
New-York and Erie $100 Shares	7 @ 9
Pennsylvania Central 5s, 1st mort., 1880	89 @ 91
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mort. 5's	92 @ 94
Pennsylvania Central $50 Shares	35 @ 40
Phil. and Read. 1st Mort. 6s, 1880	90 @ 95
Phil. and Read. 2d Mort. 6s, 1870	70 @ 75
Phil. and Read. $50 shares	20 @ 24

The Steamship Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Canada* reports that she struck an iceberg on July 9, at 1 45 P. M., in lat. 48° 44', long. 47° 47'.

The *Canada* left here for Boston at 1 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night. Her mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Road by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

Parade of the Seventh Regiment.

COL. DURYEA PERSISTS IN HIS RESIGNATION.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) had a volunteer parade last evening, in full uniform, for the purpose of calling upon Col. DURYEA, *en masse*, with a request that he would reconsider his resignation, and retain his commission as Colonel of the Regiment The Regiment, to the number of 450, not including the field and staff officers, formed on Union-square at 6¾ o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock marched to the residence of Col. DURYEA, on Thirty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Band was not present, on account of the absence of the leader. A large body of citizens assembled to witness the parade, many of whom followed the Regiment to Thirty-eighth-street, where they arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M. The Committee, some fifty in number, made up from each company, were politely received by Colonel DURYEA. The absence of Col. LEFFERTS being noticed, the Colonel sent a delegation to request him to come in. Col. LEFFERTS having entered, W. T. FARNHAM introduced W. G. UNDERCUFFLER, who addressed Col. DURYEA as follows:

The National Guard appears to-night before its Colonel on no ordinary occasion. After a service of twenty-one years in the Regiment—eleven at its head—you have signified your intention to leave us. We are here in the old grey uniform—known to you so well—worn by you so long with honor—to beg of you that you—who have guided our steps in the paths of duty and of honor—who have made us an efficient force for all the purposes contemplated by the National and State Constitutions—who have shown that there *can* be a Regiment of citizen soldiery—that republican institutions do not, of themselves, destroy the military force of a nation—that a thousand intelligent, educated men, can be got together, and kept together, under a mass they love—who have shown yourself to us both a commander and a friend—your regiment is here to beg that you will reconsider your determination—to urge upon you that the interests of the National Guard demand that the ties cemented by time, respect, and affection, should not now be severed. There are but few—very few of us—whose term of service goes back beyond the time when you first took command of this regiment. We have known no other Colonel—want no other. We enlisted to serve under Colonel AARON DURYEA, and we would serve under him, and when our places are filled by others, we would wish that your fostering care might be extended to our successors. We look for a glorious future for this our regiment, and we would have our old Colonel to share it with us, and then, if ever it should become necessary for the militia to take the field, in one regiment at least discipline might lend its aid to valor. To your exertions we owe much of whatever merit distinguishes our regiment; from a continuance of these exertions we hope to profit still more. The regiment and its Colonel are one and inseparable. We accordingly, in the name, and on behalf of the National Guard, respectfully, but earnestly, request that you will continue at its head. We ask it, not as an idle form, and have chosen this manner as the one, in our opinion, best calculated to give you the strongest assurance of our sincerity."

Col. DURYEA, with considerable emotion, replied in a few words, thanking the Committee for the pains they had been at to call upon him, but reiterating his purpose to retire from a command which he had held for so many years, on account of the cares and labors which it imposed upon him.

By request of the Committee, he then went to the second story, and addressed the regiment and the assemblage from the balcony. The cheers which greeted his appearance having subsided, Col. DURYEA said:

Gentlemen of the National Guards, the scene presented here this moment, and the object of your visit, fill me with deep emotion. In tendering my resignation of the command of this noble corps, I have not done so upon the impulse of the moment, but upon mature deliberation and reflection. I have contemplated the step from time to time during the past year, and for the purpose have written out several forms without the heart to present them. The motives, however, which have prompted me are these: I have served long beyond the legal time required by law, having been in active service for twenty-one years—three successive terms and eleven years your leader, which is a third of the time of the existence of the corps. The great tax upon my time; the arduous duties of which you are all familiar with; the mass of correspondence all over the United States which is required of me; and, lastly, a deprivation of a large portion of domestic happiness consequent upon the attention to these duties. Are they not sufficient? I ask, I plead, therefore, that you will let me retire; and, by [illegible] of course I have adopted; my resignation means [illegible] Read it all yes! how deeply I feel the manifestation of your regard! Accept my warmest thanks. I am proud of having commanded the best volunteer regiment in the world; but, gentlemen, I have been sustained by competent and efficient officers, to whom is due the credit of having raised the standard of discipline, and the reputation of the corps; to these can be confided the Seventh Regiment; they will maintain and improve upon the reputation of the corps. Accept, again, my heartfelt thanks, with my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Seventh Regiment.

At the conclusion of this speech the Colonel was loudly cheered. The Committee partook of some refreshments, and the Regiment then formed and marched to their quarters, where they were dismissed.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.—Pursuant to a call of the citizens of President Hill, (South Brooklyn Heights,) for consideration and action upon subjects of general interest—sewerage, sanitary, official, etc.—a meeting of gentlemen residing in First, Second and Third places, President, Carroll, Clinton, Henry and Woodhull streets, convened at the residence of JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Monday evening, CHAS. CHRISTMAS in the Chair and D. S. BARNES, Secretary. Reviews of the social and physical condition of the Sixth Ward were made by Messrs. Rankin, Christmas, Barnes, Noble, Pennington, and other gentlemen. Messrs. NOBLE, RANKIN and BARNES were appointed a Committee to confer with the Commissioners, and devise means to sewer the streets at once. Many remarks and statements were made showing a feeling and interest creditable to the character of the neighborhood. This is unquestionably one of the most delightful localities in or about New-York. It is sixty feet above tide water, overlooks the entire bay and City of New-York, Brooklyn, Greenwood, &c., has streets one hundred and sixteen feet wide, well planted court yards, a class of private residences unsurpassed by any similarly large section in the United States, with beautiful parks, good schools, churches, &c., and is but thirty minutes walk from the Astor House, with railroads on all sides if required.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. D. S. BARNES, on Monday evening, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, when Committee reports will be made and subjects of general interest discussed. These meetings are informal, and all interested citizens are invited to attend.

ITEMS.—The body of a boy apparently about 12 years old was found in the water at the foot of Greenpoint avenue.... At an excursion on Monday last of Engine Company No. 6, E. D., the foreman had one of his ears bitten off and was otherwise disfigured.... The last of the MERSHON family, in Brooklyn, was buried on Sunday.... A boy named MICHAEL CRAIN was crushed to death in LAWRENCE & Co.'s rope-walk, Bushwick-avenue, yesterday.... A druggist named JAMES E. MILLER was arrested yesterday by the Fifth Precinct Police on a charge of bigamy. He was committed for examination.... A rabid dog was killed in the Twelfth Ward yesterday, and another in the First Ward. They were dispatched before they had an opportunity of doing any harm.... A big turtle was taken from the basin of the fountain in City Hall Park yesterday by an officer of the First Precinct Police, on duty there.

THE PERMANENT WATER BOARD.—At the first meeting of this Board on Monday last, after the election of officers, a committee was appointed to wait upon the old Board, and notify that body of their organization. At a meeting of the permanent Board yesterday, the books and papers of the Sewerage Department were formally delivered to it. The old Water Commissioners will have charge of the Water Works until such time as they certify to the Common Council that the works are so far completed as to deliver ten millions of gallons of water daily. The new Commissioners intend to push forward the sewering of the city as fast as circumstances permit.

ITEMS.—Mrs. GEORGE DAVIS, who cut her throat, at Greenpoint, Tuesday, died the same night. She was 60 years old, and infirm.... PATRICK MCCLUSKEY, laborer, had one of his feet crushed by a hogshead of sugar falling upon it at Thorn's Dock, yesterday. He was taken to the City Hospital.... The streets in the lower part of the Fifth Ward are in a very filthy condition. A small boat, containing two men, was run down by the Division-avenue ferry-boat, *Canada*, Tuesday night, and one of the men, whose name is unknown, was drowned.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop administratrix *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 17, Chadburne *vs.* Jack; 18, Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 18½, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 21, Currie and other *vs.* Pease and other; 22, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 23, Shipman *vs.* Smith; 24, Miller *vs.* Denman; 25, Brown *vs.* Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr. *vs.* Beard.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Board of Health was held, Tuesday morning, Mayor POWELL, in the chair. A number of nuisances were reported and referred to the Health Officer, and several nuisances, before reported, abated. The most important *is that of a bone-boiling establishment in Bushwick.*

SUICIDE.—The wife of GEORGE DAVIS, Sixth, near Messerole-street; cut a fearful gash in her throat with a razor, Tuesday morning, and died during the day. She was 60 years old, and was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time.

UTAH SERVICE.—Capt. C. L. KILBURN, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, to relieve Capt. H. F. CLARKE, Commissary of Subsistence, who, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Commissary-General for further orders.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"*Stringer's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BRENNAN & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers,
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

"A straw shows which way the wind blows." This was the excuse of one of KNOX's customers on one of the hot days of the past week, when purchasing a Summer Hat. The beauty of the article and its cheapness rendered the excuse needless. Those who want a good Summer Hat, light, elegant, fashionable and low-priced, should seek it at KNOX's famous establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fluids. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

$10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	86¾	150 Erie Railroad	6¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	100 Mor. & Wor. R	31
5,000 Missouri State 6s	93	200 Reading R	s10 43
5,000 do	93¼	200 do	s30 43¼
2,000 do	93½	100 do	s60 43⅝
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st M	80½	10 Stonington R	63
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M	80½	400 Clev. & Toledo R	26¾
2,000 Mich. Sc. 2d M'ge	90	200 do	s30 26
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	83¾	15 Mich. Central R	43¾
15 Bank of New-York	160½	200 do	s10 43
110 Mechanics' Bank	19	400 do	s30 43⅛
50 Union Bank	26	100 do	b10 43
5 Bank of Commerce	98½	1000 do	b60 43¼
5 do	98	50 do	s60 41
5 Park Bank	104	50 do	s30 41¾
50 do	104¾	100 do	s60 41¾
5 Pacific M. S. Co	110	350 M. S. & N. I. C	28½
50 do	68½	10 do	28¾
150 do	s60 68	100 do	b30 28½
60 do	68	100 do	b60 28¾
100 Penn. Coal Co	94	200 Panama Railroad	113¾
200 do	s60 83¾	100 do	b30 113¾
100 do	83¾	50 do	s60 116
200 N. Y. Central R	94½	100 do	s60 117
1250 do	94¾	100 do	s30 117¼
500 do	b30 94	100 do	b60 117¼
200 Hudson River R	33¾	5 Clev., Col. & C. R	97½
400 do	b60 33¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R	s30 63¾
10 do	33	100 do	64
100 do	s60 33¼	100 do	b30 64
100 do	s10 33¼	50 Chic. & R. Is. R	s15 60¾
37 Harlem R. pref	26½	100 do	b30 61
200 do	b60 26	100 do	s30 60¾
500 do	26	350 do	61
400 do	s10 26	100 do	b30 61¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '85	100	200 Reading R	43¾
6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	87	100 Mich. Central R	43
1,000 N. O. Gas 6s	93¾	200 do	s30 43¾
4,000 Missouri State 6s	93¾	200 M. S. & N. I. C. R	s30 28
1,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	100 Panama R	b30 117¾
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 2 m.b.	83¾	150 do	b60 117¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co	69	100 do	117¾
150 N. Y. Cent. R	73¾	10 Ill. Central R	63¾
100 Hudson River R	33¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R	s30 63¾
100 do	33¾	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R	s30 60¾
1,000 Harlem R. Pref	s30 26		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	93½
2,000 Buffalo, N. York and Erie R. 1st M.	85
10 Ocean Bank	95
5 Am. Ex. Bank	101
5 Bank of New-York	161½
25 East River P. I. Co.	91
25 Im. & Traders' Bk.	100
5 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co	102½
25 Everett Fire Ins. Co	97
16 Columbia M. Ins. Co	103
25 N. World F. I. Co	105
25 Market F. Ins. Co	126½
10 Am. Ex. Co	75
50 N. Y. Ins. Stock	94

WEDNESDAY, July 13—P. M.

There was less firmness in prices on the

[illegible] the demand both from the jobbers and [illegible] orders, is one of gradual improvement. Advance since last week on the Share list is from ½ to 1½ ₩ cent., and in several instances 2 ₩ ct. There is some realising among the speculative buyers of Monday and Tuesday, the reaction amounting to ¼@½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, ½ on Reading, ¼@½ on Michigan Central, and about the same on Michigan Guaranteed and Toledo. On the other hand, there is continued firmness shown on Hudson River, Harlem Preferred and Rock Island, and a further advance established on Panama and Missouri Sixes. Of the last named $40,000 sold after the printed list at 83½, buyer 60 days, and it is noticeable that the orders for Stocks generally on buyer's options are on the increase, manifesting, among the speculators, a good degree of confidence in the course of business through the early Fall months. The *Bull* account in this way is, perhaps, more active than it has been for eight months past. The *Bear* account is by no means given over, and, as a general remark, it seems but slightly relaxed. Some heavy purchases for immediate delivery have undoubtedly been made within a day or two, at the present advance, but on the slightest signs of weakness in the market fresh contracts are thrown ahead by the same parties. They continue to quote the light traffic on the Western roads, as informally reported by telegraph, for the first week in July; but, as remarked before, this influence seems to have lost its power, because of the immediate prospect of a larger business after the harvest. The passenger traffic, particularly from pleasure travel, is on the increase on the New-York roads since the first of the month. Both the Central and Hudson River are ahead of last season—the Central $10,000 or $12,000. The Coal tonnage on the Reading and Delaware and Hudson lines is also on the increase, and both these stocks, and also Pennsylvania Coal (now within a few weeks of the August dividend,) are firmer this week and in demand. Among the Western Roads, the recent report of the Michigan Central attracts attention and elicits approval for the unembarrassed balance sheet which it presents, and the fact that all the improvements on the line and its equipment during the year are paid for out of the net earnings. The changes upon the business of the new year are reduced to 8 ₩ cent. interest on $8,000,000 general mortgage, and such percentage of dividend on $6,000,000 stock as a return to a fair if not a large traffic will justify. A heavy line of *short* contracts was put out some weeks ago at 39@40@40½ ₩ cent., under the calculation, perhaps, that the forthcoming statement would strike the stockholders less favorably. The recovery of the price, therefore, is of course warmly resisted. It opened at 42 this morning, cash, and 1,000 shares were taken at 42½, buyer 60 days. It closed in the afternoon 41¾@42. There was a large business in Harlem preferred at 36 ₩ cent., and that price paid at the close, seller 30 days. The speculative as well as investment demand for State Stocks—Missouris being almost the only description in which large orders can be promptly filled—is stimulated by the increasing ease this week in the Money market. The Stock Brokers were favored more generally to-day at 5 ₩ cent., and the Discount Brokers had an active inquiry for prime paper at 6@7 ₩ cent.

The Foreign news, of which we have fuller details to Saturday, July 2, by the screw steamer *Ætna* at this port, looks like an early armistice in Italy. The London and Continental Stock Exchanges all show an improvement, and the reports nearly all allude to the neutrality of Prussia, and her purpose, in conjunction with Russia and England, to bring about a cessation of hostilities. The *Rente* at Paris is up to 63.50, and Consols are 93¾, without any immediate money influence, the rates of discount, if anything, being somewhat firmer. At Amsterdam and Berlin the Funds were also higher. The Cotton trade at Manchester is firm, but the raw material at Liverpool is a fraction easier.

The Exchanges for Saturday's mail have not yet fairly opened. The *Vanderbilt* goes to Havre, *viâ* Southampton. There is some export inquiry for Bullion, in anticipation of this opportunity, and as a large supply of bar Gold came in from California last night, (of which the leading Bullion house bought a million of dollars to-day,) the probability is the shipment will be a liberal one. The Customs paid into the Sub Treasury to-day are $290,000; other receipts, $96,000; Disbursements, $336,000; balance $4,382,006. Some additional sales of 5½ ₩ cent. Treasury Bills were made by the Sub-Treasurer, and he has been authorized by the Department to publish the following official notice on the subject:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.

The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive deposits of gold coins, to a limited extent, in exchange for Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of five and a half (5½) ₩ cent per annum.

They will be issued payable to the order of the Depositor in notes of $1,000, $500 or $100 each, at his option; redeemable after one year, and receivable at any time for public dues.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent. The *Commercial* remarks:

"We understand that, after providing for this dividend, a larger surplus is left than at any other like period. The seven days of way travel commencing with the 4th inst., is larger than that of any previous week."

The Southern Bank of New-Orleans has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable at the Chemical Bank, July 18. The Brevoort Insurance Company 5 ₩ cent. for the half year.

The *Courier and Enquirer* would do well to overhaul its figures of the Foreign Trade of the United States for 1859, and make note of the following correction. The compiler will find that neither the Imports nor Exports are "*less* than for any year since 1855." He has probably adopted the figures *for nine months* only, on both sides the account, and then drawn a balance of $12,097,000 against the Export list by excluding the Domestic Produce of the Mines.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of June, 1859, were:

Earnings of June, 1859	$330,657 22
Earnings of June, 1858	264,378 93
Decrease in June, 1859	$53,721 71

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, *viâ* Havana, brings a treasure freight of $119,000.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¾
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¾
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@ ¾
Interior Maryland	—@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	¾@1
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@ ¾
North Carolina	—@ ¾
Virginia	¼@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¾@2¾
Michigan	¾@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1¾@1¾
Louisiana	—@1¾
Mobile	—@1¾
Canada	—@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	110	116
80 acre warrants per acre	90	92
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	88	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-4 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	94 86
Bank of France Notes ₩